Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.....NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 Lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....75
Do. do. 3 do.,.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due daily upon the arrival of the cars.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

DAVID L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco. Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns ever offered in the State. Also, Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c. POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL, WILLIAM CORFIELD.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute, Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phorgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1851 49-3m

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf
***Commercial St.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of New-Hanover County, N. C., on the 18th inst., (as a runaway slave,) a negro man who says his name is Charles Waters. He is about 23 years old, five feet five inches high, black complection, and very stout built. He came here on board the schr. Palestine, from Baltimore. He says he is free, but has no way to prove it. He also says at other times, that he belongs to Capt. Cannon, of Baltimore. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff,
By JERE. NICHOLS, Jailor.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 18th, 1851 50-tf

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jones County, N. C., on the 20th of July, 1851, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is Sam French, or Sam Chavers, and says he has been a runaway 24 or 25 years, and that he belonged then to a Mr. John French, of Wilmington, N. C., who purchased him in the State of Maryland, of a Mr. Roberson, and brought him to Wilmington by sea; that he absconded soon after he came to that place, & has been running at large ever since, some times passing as a free person. Said negro is about 45 or 50 years old, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 6 inches high, square built, has a downcast look, and would weigh about 150 or 160 lbs.; is slightly lame, caused, he says, by a fall from the roof of a house. He had on when taken up, a common homespun shirt and blue mixed cotton pantaloons; he has a scar on the left side of his face, and a piece bit out or torn off his right ear, done, he says, in a fight with another negro. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. BENJ. ASKEW, Jailor.
Trenton, Jones Co., July 30th, 1851.—48-6t-pr adv. $3 85

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.
Fayetteville Observer tf, and send bill to this office.

$35 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.
O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores: to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.
JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 26-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

PETER M. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, will be absent from town for a short time. During his absence, DUGALD A. LAMONT, Esq., will attend to his Inspection business, to whom he respectfully refers his customers. [Aug 29—51-tf]

WANTED TO CONTRACT FOR.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for One Million of Red Oak Hhd. Staves, of the following dimensions, viz:—Full 44 inches long, ¾ inch thick on the thin edge: to average 4 inches in width; none to be less than 3¼. They must be got out of good, sound timber, and not to shew much sap. They must be rough shaved with the drawing knife.—For which quality of Staves, I am willing to pay $18 per thousand. E. D. HALL.
Wilmington, Aug. 29, 1851 51-tf
☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

PATENT LEATHER.

J. & R. WARD, Newark, N. J., Manufacturers of every description of Enameled and Patent Leather.—We having facilities for tanning and finishing on a more extended scale than any other establishment in the country, are prepared to fill orders promptly and furnish an article superior in quality to what can be purchased from any other factory.

Also, a general assortment of Enameled Cloth, Duck, Drills, &c. &c.
Newark, Aug. 21, 1851 51-8t

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having received the Agency, is prepared to take risks *upon the most favorable terms* in one of the *best Insurance Companies in the country*—THE HARTFORD PROTECTION. H. NUTT, Agent.
August 29, 1851 51-tf

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agency of this establishment for the town of Wilmington has been conferred upon the undersigned, who is prepared to afford all requisite information, and to receive application for LIFE INSURANCE upon as reasonable terms as any other institution of the same character in the country. H. NUTT, Agent.
August 29, 1851 51-tf

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company,
AUGUST 1'th, 1851.

THE Freight Trains for *Weldon* will hereafter leave on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Freight must be at the Depot by one o'clock on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The Trains arrive at Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, between 7 and 8 o'clock. JOHN NUTT, Transportation Agent.
August 22. 1851 50-6t

Dr. FITCH'S LECTURES
On Causes, Preventative, and Cure of Consumption.

PARENTS, get this work; read it—teach your children its precepts. It is a perfect life preserver to children and youths. Get the book; read it, practice it, and live long. I can say, from my own experience, it is worth its weight in gold to many invalids. Paper Binding, 50 cents; Muslin, 75 cents.

Sold by C. H. ALEXANDER, near Wilmington; C. DUPRE, Druggist and Chemist, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.; and S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York.
C. H. ALEXANDER, Agent.
August 22, 1851 50-3t

Fayetteville Observer. Raleigh Standard, Newbernian. and Washington Whig, will each copy 3 times, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

LOST,

ON Monday last, (11th inst.,) between Mr Nixon's stables, in Wilmington, and the four mile post on the Fayetteville Road, a brown leather pocket-book, of a large size, containing between seventy and eighty dollars in money, and two land warrants, one in favor of W. Robinson, and the other in favor of Wm. C. Henry, as well as some other papers of no value to any other person. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who may restore the above property to the subscriber, or leave it at the Journal office.
WM ROBINSON.
Black River Chapel, N. Hanover Co., Aug. 15, '51. 49tf

Fishery—Hands Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of either hiring or employing upon shares, a number of hands for the fishing business, on the beach during the next season, commencing on or before the first of September, 1851. Persons wishing to engage in the fishing business, will please make early application to Mr. Benjamin Mott or to the subscriber.

The subscriber also offers for rent, a good Inside and Outside Fishing Stand, at Deep Inlet, opposite Wrightsville.
STEPHEN SNEEDEN.
Aug. 15th, 1851 49-4t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington. July 25. 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Sulph. Quinine, Calomel, Castor Oil, Seidlits and Soda Powder, Rhenbarb, Jalap, Ipecac, Adhesive Plaster, Fancy Soaps, Cologne, Lubin's Extract, Yeast Powders, &c. &c. Just received, for sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted*. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Aneonitine, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rouse's, and Hauel's Shaving Creams; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Fenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachou Aromatic; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850

Legal Notices.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax. $ cts
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14 20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3 04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5 15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7 31
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	4 82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1 44
4	do	Samuel H. Firth,	26 24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19 90
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19 71
2	do.	William Gilln,	7 42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18 90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22 32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5 70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17 20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19 91
1	do.	Francis James,	980
1	do.	Sci Jones,	2 66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11 11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11 11
1	do.	Eliza King	8 88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14 09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6 98
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24 13
1	do.	C. Latterloh,	11 01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19 91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2 30
1	do.	James McGary,	8 83
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11 93
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1 56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6 75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4 83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7 22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2 34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7 48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31 12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7 46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4 82
1	do	John Stewart,	2 33
1	do	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	do	Thomas Southmayd,	12 80
1	do	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24 12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27 74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16 87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J.M. Baber	86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4 49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13 31
1	do	John A Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2 88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	98 74
3	do.	John Williams,	38 19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28 99
No. of Acres.			
70	On N. F. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1 38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1 48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3 28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1 78
162	Sandy Run do	Batt Batson,	3 78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1 40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3 61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1 27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Watkins,	2 11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2 05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1 62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1 30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2 09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7 24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2 16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5 36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,	45
500	do do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4 39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,	80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7 61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10 21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4 51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,	46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13 81
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19 52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist	George Henry,	3 75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3 68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Jacobs,	1 46
200	do. do. do.	William Brown,	58
257	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1 15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1 80
174	do. do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2 18
73	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1 03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1 84
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2 30
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7 08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1 49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5 87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4 26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,	93
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1 05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1 95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2 83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1 87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2 46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2 46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1 58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14 38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1 18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1 19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1 48
470	do. do.	William George,	1 19
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1 19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1 05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2 11
500	do. do.	George Moore,	86
129	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2 19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1 19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2 38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2 43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,	44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,	43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1 19
150	do. do.	George White,	1 33
91	do. do.	Silas Watkins,	1 19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lasna, Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpaca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.
CHAS. BARR,
Wilmington N C, May 23, 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

**THOSE TR

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1851.

Summary of the Week.

We have never been vain enough to suppose that the personal movements or whereabouts of so unimportant a personage as the Editor of a newspaper could possess any interest to the public in general, and, consequently, have uniformly spared our readers the infliction of any correspondence from us during our brief absences. We have, however, endeavored to keep our eyes and ears open, so as to see everything of interest, and to form our opinions of matters and things from our own observation.

In the upper counties of this State the corn crop is very poor. So far as we could see or hear in that section, it is much inferior even to the short crop of last year. Corn and bacon must range very high in the interior of the State, as also in the Western portion of South Carolina. As a general thing, the only good corn crops we have seen were on the line of our Railroad between this place and Goldsboro'. We presume that the Cape Fear country throughout has been favored in the way of rain; the want of it has ruined the crop in other sections. Cotton, we presume, will be pretty fair, although the heavy rain and wind of Sunday, last week, have no doubt done considerable injury by flooding low-grounds, and starting the weed of late cotton to growing again, which may endanger its maturing.

We found the Manchester Railroad made up and laid to the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad—and a strong disposition upon the part of the merchants and planters to do their trading thro' Wilmington. We think that the benefits likely to accrue from the Road have not been at all over estimated.

The politics of South Carolina appear to be in a peculiar state of transition. The desire for immediate and separate State action seems to be confined to the minority, or, at least, only a minority appear to believe in the expediency and practicability of such action. We have recently passed through a considerable portion of that State—not simply on the line of the railroad, but in stage and private conveyance—and we must say that we were disappointed in the state of feeling. All, without distinction, assert *the right of secession*, but the practicability or propriety of exercising such right at the present time is freely discussed and openly denied by the most influential men in very many of the districts. As for Charleston it is dead against immediate State action. The co-operation party, which claims among its advocates BUTLER, BARNWELL, CHEVES, and others, is, in fact, neither more nor less than what has been denominated by Mr. RHETT the "Submission" party, as it proposes to wait for co-operation, which it is evident cannot be obtained at the present time, or at all, without further infractions of the constitution. We have seen no reason for changing our previously expressed opinion, that South Carolina will not sever her fate from that of her sisters of the South, but will go with them in a common destiny. The idea of separate secession in that State is already obsolete.

We are neither among the peculiar friends nor peculiar enemies of South Carolina. She is simply to us as any other of our neighboring States; but we must confess that, as a citizen of North Carolina, we have been frequently irritated by the arrogance of tone and contemptuousness of manner with which the chivalry habitually allude to the "Old North." On taking our seat, about three weeks since, in the cars from Charleston to Camden, we proffered the conductor a three dollar bill of the Commercial Bank of this place, and one dollar in specie, in payment of our fare of four dollars. The note was rejected as contemptuously as though it were a worthless rag, with the remark, "We don't know North Carolina money on this Road; we don't take it at all." We stated that the Commercial notes were redeemed in Charleston; but that made no difference—the rule was not to take North Carolina money. Georgia or Alabama money is all right. This is but a specimen—the same tone of disparagement towards North Carolina pervades everything. We must also remark that the conductors on the South Carolina Railroad are by no means as courteous as those on our Road. If the people of South Carolina desire sympathy or co-operation, we think they pursue a strange course to obtain it. It must be admitted, however, as regards the treatment of our money, that the system adopted by the Banks of this State of redeeming their paper only at the particular branch where it is issued, interferes very seriously with its currency abroad.

Mr. STANLY has written a letter declining a dinner at Newbern, which letter we hardly care for noticing, as it contains nothing new. It is STANLY and consolidation all over, as might have been expected.

Mr. Cobb's Letter, &c.

On our fourth page will be found Mr. COBB's long letter to the Macon Committee. It is a part of the political history of the times, and although we differ from Mr. COBB in many things, we consider it due both to him and to our readers to present his views in full;—it is due to him that he should be allowed to speak for himself, and to our readers that they should have an opportunity to read and judge for themselves. The letter of Gov. MCDONALD has already been published, so that now the positions of the two leaders in Georgia are declared.

By the way, the doctrine of secession, as held by the Democratic party in this State, has been very much misunderstood or misrepresented. For our own part, we have never believed for a moment that the democratic doctrine of secession involved the breaking up of the confederacy, or the abrogation of the constitution by any State with or without cause. We have understood it to mean simply this: That the constitution is a compact of binding obligation so long as it remains in force; but that a gross and palpable violation of any of its essential provisions would render it like any other compact—void and of no effect; and of course release the parties to it, from their obligations under it. Each State being sovereign, must of course be the judge, not only of the infractions, but also of the mode and manner of redress. The real effect of the recognition of the doctrine of secession can only be upon the relations subsisting between a State and its citizens, who, as a matter of primary obligation, would be bound to obey the mandates of the State sovereignty in opposition to all other authorities—even that of the Union. The very principle of State sovereignty, upon which the whole doctrine rests, would preclude the idea of its having any effect or authority beyond the borders of the seceding State. The idea that a State can, without just cause, absolve herself at any time from her solemn compact, entered into with her sister States, is too lax in its morality to receive any sanction from an honest and faith-keeping people, and is not now, never has been, and never will be a portion of the democratic creed. As for the coercion of a State, we consider that impossible. We agree with Mr. COBB, that in case of a collision of arms between the States composing our glorious confederacy, the Union must fall. The democratic party North and South, will go into the next campaign—the South insisting upon the compromise as a *final settlement*, and the North observing it as such; and the consequent cessation of agitation upon the question of slavery as a reasonable inference. Now, as a natural consequence of our insisting that the North should receive and adopt the compromise as a *final settlement*, it is to be presumed that we, on our part, will so receive and adopt it. If we insist upon the cessation of agitation on their part, we impliedly promise to do so on ours. What is past, the democratic party admits, under a solemn understanding, that it *is* past, and not to be renewed. For the future it falls back upon the sovereignty of the States, and their right to protect themselves against flagrant violations of the constitution; judging for themselves of the mode, measure and time of redress—such redress extending even to secession for just cause,—that cause being such violation of the constitution as would render it in its nature as a compact, totally null and void, and release the parties to it from its binding effect.

The democratic party is the only national party founded upon the sovereignty of the States, and it is only through the agency of that party that anything can be effected at the present time. Under the present state of feeling, all sectional organizations must prove powerless for good, but fertile for evil alike to the South and to the Union. We cannot perceive the justice, prudence, or propriety of some democrats who would declare the party dissolved—party organization at an end. The democratic party is no *faction*,—it is a *party* with fundamental principles, founded upon the nature of our government, and like the principles upon which it is based, can *never* be at an end.

The Cuba Affair.

It is a pretty hard business to form anything like an opinion in regard to the transactions now going on in Cuba. The accounts are so contradictory of each other, and even of themselves, that it is next to impossible to arrive at the truth. Having been away for some sixteen or seventeen days, during which time we hardly saw a newspaper, we found ourselves on our return on Saturday last considerably behind the age, and had to commence a laborious system of reading. We must confess that the result has not been satisfactory. We can see little or no chance for present success; the Creoles will, perhaps, give money secretly, for the purpose of fitting out expeditions in the United States, but will not risk their lives and fortunes by an open movement in their own country. Of the fifty prisoners murdered at Havana, only one or two were Cubans. If Americans *will* go to Cuba they ought to go in thousands, not in hundreds. The Creoles are not to be depended on. The majority of the common people are ignorant, lazy, and bigoted, and care nothing about liberty or oppression so long as they can enjoy their segar and siesta. Of the wealthier classes a large number, perhaps a majority, have been educated in the United States, and have imbibed our notions—but they want the sturdy basis of character which would lead them to dare danger in the assertion of their rights and opinions. They have plenty of money, with which they, no doubt, have furnished LOPEZ secretly, but they want the nerve to risk their all for liberty. They would, no doubt, accept it as a boon, but dare not extort it as a right. We are of opinion that the rumors of Spanish regiments having gone over to LOPEZ is untrue. We look upon LOPEZ as not a safe man by any means. It would seem that he is brave enough, but to use a vulgar but expressive word, he is "gassy." His landing at Bahia was not the result of a settled plan, concerted between him and the Islanders. It was an accident, and at the wrong point. A great deal of the exciting news in the New Orleans papers and the New York Sun is humbug. All misrepresentations for any purpose are lies, and such lies rise in criminality when they involve as part of their consequences the destruction of those who have been misled by them.

The conduct of the Spanish authorities in the murder of the fifty prisoners, under the name of military execution, was barbarous in the extreme, especially if the reports of the indignities offered to the dead bodies of the unfortunate men can be relied on, and, unfortunately, they seem to be only too true; but however revolting to our sensibilities as men, we question whether there is anything for which our government could demand redress, unless it be the insult offered to our flag by firing upon the Falcon. The conduct of Mr. OWEN, the American Consul at Havana, has been severely and justly reprobated by the press throughout the Union, as heartless in the extreme. He made no effort in behalf of his miserable countrymen—perhaps it would have been useless for him to have done so—but he did not even attempt to see them, although earnestly urged and beseeched so to do. They were indebted for the transmission of their last words—the little tokens of their remembrance—the few letters that have arrived—to the kindness and sympathy of a Senor COSTA, a Spanish merchant of New Orleans, who, although a partizan of the Spanish government, was still a *man*, a name to which Mr. OWEN has proved himself to have no claim. This OWEN ought to be removed.

We shall expect the arrival of the next steamer with great interest. As yet we do not credit the reported capture of LOPEZ. We hope that reinforcements may yet reach our countrymen who are with him in time to extricate them from their perilous position. If the Cubans will not fight for themselves, liberty is a gift too precious for them, especially if it must be bought by the best blood of America.

Since the above was penned, we have received the additional news which will be found in another column. It was so good that, upon its receipt on Wednesday, we immediately issued an extra slip. That it is in part, at least, true, is beyond a doubt. Gen. ENNA is certainly killed; at any rate he is buried, and LOPEZ is not taken, but is stronger than he was at the first. We fear that the reports of his great successes must be taken with much allowance. Further arrivals will be anxiously looked for. Unfortunately the news already received is hardly reliable enough to form a settled opinion upon. If it could be implicitly believed, then we might regard Spanish domination in Cuba as rapidly drawing to a close. But unfortunately, as we have already remarked, it cannot be implicitly relied upon; indeed, private letters in the Charleston Mercury directly contradict the news by the Merchant. They seem to confirm our worst forebodings. If, as we fear, these reports of victories, etc., are gotten up for effect, the getters up of them incur a terrible responsibility. However, we hope for better things. The news by the Cincinnati at New Orleans seems to confirm and give coloring of truth to the advices by the Merchant at Savannah. We trust that all may be definitely confirmed. Time and the next steamer will show. In the meantime, it appears that Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, has officially reported to the Government that he complained of the insult given by the Spanish war Steamer *Habanero* to the United States mail steamer Falcon. The Captain General of Cuba replied that it occurred through an error on the part of the commanding officer of the *Habanero*, and gave assurance that nothing of the kind should again happen.

The Elections.

ARKANSAS.—Johnson, dem., elected to Congress by a considerable majority.

TEXAS.—The whole democratic ticket successful for Members of Congress, etc.

As usual, the Whigs have carried Vermont.

The late L. D. Sanders, Esq.

We have been informed that a meeting of the Bar was held at Jacksonville during the last session of Onslow County Court, for the purpose of expressing their respect for the memory of this lamented gentleman—their regret for the loss which the profession has sustained in his early death—and their sympathy for his bereaved parents and friends.

J. W. BRYAN, Esq., of Newbern, presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the feelings of the meeting, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the Newbern and Wilmington papers, and a copy transmitted to his family. We presume that we will be furnished with the official proceedings in time for our next issue.

☞We do not wish to renew our controversy about Northern politics, etc., with the Fayetteville *Observer*. We only desire to notice an amusing article in a number of that paper with which we "met up" during our absence. In that article the *Observer* remarks, as something enormous, that in one number of our paper we had *five* articles in which reference is made to that paper. This comes with such a grace from the *Observer*, especially as those *five* articles were in reply to some *seven* or *eight* of its. As for its personal allusion about our not being natives of the State, we, of course, regard it as an acknowledgement of defeat, as men seldom become personal until all other weapons have failed. One of the Editors of this paper *is* a native North Carolinian—the other is not—but they cannot see what that can have to do with any argument; nor do they feel any bad feeling against the personality which brought it up, as they are willing to allow much to the petulance of men worsted in argument.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 2.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

SUCCESS OF LOPEZ.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF GEN. ENNA.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF HAVANA!

The following highly important dispatch was received from the edtor of the Savannah Morning News last night:

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 11½ P. M.—The schooner Merchant arrived here to-day, with Havana dates to the 23d of August. Her news is of intense interest and highly encouraging for the Patriots. Since the 13th, Gen Lopez and his army had encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated with very heavy loss.

On the 17th, a battle occurred, in which Gen. Enna, commander-in-chief of the Queens forces, was killed, together with a large number of officers and men.

Lopez is now marching upon Havana, at the head of an army of 1,500 or 2,000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country.

The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the frequent reverses which they have sustained.

Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp in Havana, on the 20th.

The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed in that city, as there were only seven hundred of the troops there, who could offer but a feeble resistance.

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NEW ORLEANS, Sept 2.—The steamer Cincinnati has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 25th.—The accounts via Savannah are confirmed, including the death of Gen. ENNA, considerable loss of Spanish troops, and advance of LOPEZ. The Cincinnati passed the Spanish war steamer Pizarro at sea.

Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst.

In addition to the above telegraphic despatch from the Baltimore Sun, we clip the following from the Savannah News of 1st instant:

In the engagement on the 17th ult., Gen. Enna, Commander of the Spanish Army, was killed, with several other officers. The Spanish, also, lost a large number of men.

Gen. Lopez's forces were hourly increasing by reinforcements from the Cubans. The Spaniards themselves represent his force at 1500 to 2000 on the 17th. With this army Gen. Lopez was advancing on Havana.

Capt. Westendorff saw the funeral of Gen. Enna in Havana, on the 21st ult.

The affair was conducted with great pomp and solemnity. All the troops in the city paraded on the occasion. The entire Spanish forces then in Havana did not exceed some 700, the great body of the troops having been despatched to meet Lopez.

There was great excitement and much apprehension in Havana.

We have not been able to obtain any letters. Our files of Havana papers of course contain no news.

The hospitals of Havana are crowded with wounded Spanish troops. They report that the Spanish officers and the soldiers were utterly surprised and dismayed at the rapidity with which the Americans fired, and the fatal effect every volley made on their ranks. The Americans they say fired three and four times, to their once.

Private commercial letters report business in Havana very dull, the excitement in the city and neighborhood very great.

The outrages perpetrated on the fifty-one Americans, after their murder, are fully confirmed. The Americans in Havana are very much incensed at Mr. Owen, our Consul, in consequence of the indifference which he manifested in reference to the fate of Col. Crittenden and his command.

The body of Gen. Enna, was sent by Gen. Lopez with a flag of truce to the Spanish camp, in order that it might be buried in accordance with the usages in honor of the dead.

By this arrival we learn also that the Spanish steamer Pizarro was still fast aground. There was no hope of getting her off.

From the Baltimore Sun of the 3d inst.

The following dispatch, from New Orleans, which came to hand last evening, fully confirms the news we published yesterday in a dispatch from Savannah, announcing the arrival of the schooner Merchant, with dates from Havana to the 23d ult.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1851.—The steamer Cincinnati arrived here to-day from Havana, bringing dates to the 25th ult., being seven days later than those brought by the Empire City.

She brings accounts of the undoubted success of General Lopez, and his total route of the army of General Enna, which was so repeatedly reinforced to encounter him. In the battle General Enna, the first officer under the Captain General, fell mortally wounded, and his body was brought to Havana and buried with great pomp and ceremony on the 20th, five days before the Cincinnati sailed.

The Spanish loss had been immense, and the greatest consternation prevailed in Havana, where the patriots were preparing to meet Gen. Lopez, who was reported as marching on the city with a force of about 2,000 liberators.

The steamer Cincinnati, as she came out from Havana, passed the steamer Pizarro at sea, but where bound was not known.

Great efforts continued to be made by the authorities to keep the news of Lopez's victories from the people, but the arrival of the dead and wounded speaks louder than words.

The captured leaders of the revolution, near Principe, some of whom gave themselves up to Spanish mercy, have all been shot.

The full list of the officers of Lopez's little army is published in Faro Industrial.

All American vessels arriving at Havana are now searched before being allowed to enter the port, for fear that there may be arms or ammunition on board.

Accounts by the Cincinnati fully confirm the details of the cruelties practised by the soldiers and rabble on the bodies of Crittenden's unfortunate party. There is no account of the fate of the balance of them.

The Albany Dutchman has met with a rare liquor recently. He says, for over an hour after partaking of a glass he could not tell whether he had swallowed a cock-tail or a torch-light procession.

Foreign News.

The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 28th ult., in eleven days and one hour from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 16th ult.

A great fire occurred on the 12th ult. at Havre, France, originating in the Ship Yard of M. Normand. The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars.

It is expected that the Exhibition at the World's Fair will close about the middle of next month.—Twenty-four large packages of goods had been received for the American part of the Exhibition, consisting chiefly of carriages and agricultural implements, which are spoken of as very good of the kind. These goods are new contributions. McCormick's American Reaping Machine continues to attract considerable attention.

The English news is generally unimportant. The old House of Commons has been torn down, and the Commons will occupy the new House at its next sitting. The advices from the Cape of Good Hope shew that the Governor is remaining quiet, awaiting reinforcements before commencing any new operations against the Caffirs.

The agitation throughout the French districts, for the revisal of the constitution, has recommenced with fresh vigor. The President is about making a tour throughout the Southwest and centre of France, evidently for electioneering purposes. It is said that Prince d'Joinville will be the candidate of the royalists and Orleanists, and M. Carnot of the ultra democrats, Gen. Cavaignac having yielded his pretensions in his favor.

The Pope was to have promoted to the dignity of Cardinals at the next Consistory, the Arch Bishops of Munich, Philadelphia, the Pontifical Munico at Vienna, and the Minister of the Interior. The promotion, however, is to be postponed until November. After the talk made about Bishop Hughes being made a Cardinal, it looks a little strange that any body else in this country should get the hat of that office.

We give the markets under the proper head.—There is not much change. Trade is fair.

☞The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 1st instant. Her news is four days later than that by the Asia, but is not important. The first accounts of the Cuban difficulties were received at Madrid on the 13th of last month, and were represented as very trifling, and as speedily suppressed. The exhibition at the Crystal Palace is to be closed on the 11th of next month, when the exhibitors can remove their goods. The reports of the juries, and the names of those receiving prizes, will be published in the London Gazette. The Prince de Joinville is definitely in the field as a candidate for the Presidency of France. The Chinese are rebelling, but nobody knows what about. It is probable that the china may get injured.

For the Journal.

Topsail Academy.

MR. EDITOR: I have learned with deep regret, that a rumor is in circulation that Topsail Academy had fallen through, or in other words, that there would be no School there the ensuing scholastic year. I wish, through your columns, to set the matter right. A report has gone abroad, that board could not be had in the neighborhood of the Academy for less than Ten Dollars a month. This report is incorrect, and I would say to all who feel an interest in our school, and wish to patronize it, that they can obtain board for boys or girls at Seven Dollars per month, which sum covers all contingent expenses.

Although the Board of Trustees have not yet secured the services of a competent Teacher, yet we have several applicants for the situation, graduates of the most distinguished Literary Institutions in the land, and their applications all accompanied with most excellent recommendations, from gentlemen of distinguished literary attainments; so there can be no doubt but we shall have a *competent* Teacher.

I do not wish to make any great promises what the school will be; but being satisfied that attempts have been made to induce the patrons of this school to send to other schools, through the agency of men who would be glad to see the reports that have been circulated against Topsail Academy verified, I feel called upon to come out in this way, in defence of the Academy. I presume that the above reports have grown out of the fact, that the original Principal of Topsail Academy, having been released from his contract for the ensuing year by the Board of Trustees, that it was inferred that they were not able to pay the salary from the income of the school; but that was not the fact, for the school, at the time he left it, was amply sufficient to pay all expenses. But he, becoming dissatisfied, thinking, I suppose, that he could do better elsewhere, asked the Board of Trustees to release him; and they, thinking it was best not to keep a man who was not satisfied to stay, granted his request. I am aware that there were many excuses made to justify his request to be released, among them the following: that it was impossible to procure board for all that might apply. To this I reply that I never knew of one who applied for board, that did not readily obtain it; and I can say now, that at least thirty could obtain board without any difficulty, in the immediate neighborhood of the Academy; and should more than that number apply, arrangements will be made for them. It was also remarked by some, that we could not secure the services of another Teacher as competent as the Rev. J. H. BRENT, but this was, as I always knew, an erroneous opinion of their's. While I highly esteem and respect Mr. BRENT for his virtues, and abilities as a Teacher, I think it perfectly puerile to suppose that we could not procure the services of as competent and acceptable a Teacher as Mr. B.

I would say to the public, that the Board of Trustees are *determined* to keep up a *good* preparatory school at Topsail, and the next scholastic year will commence the 1st day of October next.

Editors in Wilmington, favorable to our Academy, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

A TRUSTEE.

Topsail, Sept. 2d, 1851.

Scientific Convention.

The American Association for the advancement of science has been in session some days at Albany.—We extract the following from a report of their proceedings:

MUSKMELONS AND WATERMELONS.—*Analysis of the Muskmelons (Cucumis Melo) and the Watermelon (Cucurbita Cetrulens.)* By J. H. Salisbury, M. D., Chemist to New York State. The varieties examined were the nutmeg muskmelon, and the long, red, flesh watermelon. The fruit only was examined.—Length of muskmelon six inches, and diameter 5¼ inches. Length of watermelon 14 inches, and diameter 6 inches.

Per centage of Water, Dry Matter and Ash.

	Muskmelon.	Watermelon.
" of water	90.987	94.898
" dry matter	9.013	5.102
" ash	271	248
" on the dry matter	3.007	4.861

The muskmelon contains a trifle more water than the beet. The watermelon contains more than the muskmelon, and less than the cucumber. One ton of the fresh fruit of the muskmelon has 174.84 lbs. of organic matter, and 5.24 lbs. of inorganic matter. One ton of watermelon fruit, fresh, contains 97 08 lbs. of organic matter, and 4.96 lbs. of inorganic matter; 36.900 lbs. of muskmelon and 40,322 lbs. of watermelon contain each 100 lbs. of inorganic matter or ash. The muskmelon contains a very large per centage of phosphoric acid and soda, and considerable potash. The watermelon has a very large per centage of soda and potash, and is also quite rich in phosphoric acid. The occurrence of these bodies in such quantities in these plants, explains to us why dead animal matter, as flesh, bones, &c., common salt and ashes, have such a marked influence in promoting their growth and productiveness. The Doctor then stated the process by which he ascertained the different parts of the melons and their comparative value, and concluded that the large per centage of albumen, casein, dextrine and sugar, with a small quantity of acid, shows us the reason of the peculiar rich flavor of the fruit of the melon. The ultimate organic analysis showed that

100 parts of dry fruit of

		MUSKMELON.	WATERMELON.
Yields	Nitrogen	2 231	1 739
	Oxygen	43.905	43.187
	Carbon	44.820	43 764
	Hydrogen	6.832	6.872

The melon furnishes a mild but very pleasant liquor.

For this use the muskmelon is much superior to the watermelon.

For the Journal.

Education—No. 6.

MR. EDITOR—Another subject of importance is the arrangement of proper School Districts. Upon the Superintendants was imposed the duty of arranging the districts as they thought "most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants" of the county. In the original formation of these districts, but little care was taken to arrange them as the law directs. In fact, at that time but very little interest was manifested upon the subject, and the people generally seemed to appreciate but very indifferently the educational facilities of Free Schools. Since then a deeper feeling has been exhibited, and a stronger desire felt by the people to have the districts so arranged that the school-houses might be reached by all. Much excitement, confusion, and unfriendly feelings have been engendered because the districts were not laid off to answer this purpose. This neighbor will not send because the district is not laid off and the school-house located to suit *his* convenience; and that neighbor is mad because his children have to walk a little farther than those of somebody else—and so on in every neighborhood until the inhabitants have become disgusted with the whole system, and declared "that the Free Schools do more harm than good." All this jarring and widespread confusion, in my opinion, can be easily remedied. The Superintendants are often induced to act without a proper knowledge in the premises. Selected as they are promiscuously from the county, it is impossible for each and all of them to be thoroughly acquainted with the wants and peculiar localities of the different sections; and in the absence of this knowledge, have to depend upon the information of those living nearest where the alterations are sought to be made. In some instances this advice has proven interested and selfish, and led to the arrangement of districts only to suit the convenience of a few men of a neighborhood.

In my opinion a school district should embrace an area of ground at least four miles square. Then, with the school-house in the centre, it would place them only four miles apart, and allow every child the convenience of reaching the school by not walking over two miles—supposing even that he lives near the boundaries. This distance, where there is no bad creek to cross, is short sufficient for any child. The sickliest urchin you can find in any neighborhood, if he can walk at all, will ramble over more than this distance any day, and if he does not, a proper regard to exercise and health should compel him to it. There are now some forty districts in this county. The arrangement I have suggested would greatly reduce this number, and, I believe, "conduce more to the convenience of the people." Calculate the habitable portion of this county, and see if it amounts to forty times four miles square. If, then, the number of districts can be reduced, the amount drawn by each will then be greatly increased. Each district now receives about seventy dollars, not quite enough to pay for one quarter's teaching.

Now, you may inquire, how can this new and equitable arrangement be made? Let me tell you. The Legislature has time and again refused the appointment of a general State Commissioner of Common Schools; but has given the authority to the County Courts of appointing one for each county, with a salary not to exceed $250. Now, if the County Court would exercise this authority, and appoint a Commissioner, his duty would be to visit every district and school-house in the county—deliver lectures on education—get up libraries—suggest improvements, &c.; and while attending to this business, if he be competent, could very easily acquaint himself of the wants of the people in the several districts—*map* out the geographical outlines of the same, and present this to the Superintendants as reliable and disinterested evidence upon which to act. By this means I believe an entirely satisfactory arrangement of the districts could be made.

Great benefit would result from this appointment in other respects. We need some one charged with the interest and management of the whole system—with general supervisory powers—to report progress, &c., to the Superintendants or County Courts. I here present you with an extract from the report, embracing forty pages, of the Visitor of the Schools in Craven county:

"In laying before you a report as Visiter of Common Schools, I am too sensible of my liability to err, to believe that it is perfect in every respect, nevertheless I am consoled by the reflection that I have endeavored to discharge the important duties that devolved upon me, and have been actuated by a strong desire to promote the educational interests of Craven county. Believing as I do that the most valuable interests of North Carolina are, in some degree, in the hands of those who have the management of Common Schools, or who have any authoritative influence over them, I have been urged to the discharge of duty by a sense of deep and lasting responsibility.

"In my different tours through the county, every family on which it was my fortunate lot to call, received me as a welcome visiter; and here I could say much in favor of the inhabitants of Craven county, but as it would be a digression from the subject of Common Schools, I will only say their hospitality and kindness will be long and gratefully remembered. In almost every neighborhood there seems to be a lively and growing interest felt on the subject of Common Schools, sufficient to justify the belief that the years to come will far exceed the past, for with increasing interest increasing effort will prevail. It is a lamentable fact that there are yet parents in the county who do not avail themselves of the great advantages afforded by Common Schools, and this I consider the greatest impediment with which our School System has to contend. And will these parents continue to neglect so important a duty to their children and to their country, and thereby incur such awful responsibility before God! No! I answer for them, no!! I verily believe they will not, and I do sincerely hope that my exertions in this particular part of my duty have not been in vain, and that the next teachers' returns will show a larger number of students.

"I have visited all the districts twice, many of them oftener, and can now say that the advantages of Common Schools in Craven county cannot be told—they are incalculable. Hundreds who otherwise would have groped their way through life ignorant of the most ordinary rudiments of learning, by the aid of Common Schools have made considerable progress in literature, and many of them are in a fair way to receive a liberal education."

Mr. Lewis then goes on to give a succinct account of the condition and operations of the forty-four School Districts in his county, and concludes as follows:

"I ought to have stated in the proper place that a number of the Districts have heretofore purchased a neat and well selected Library, consisting of fifty volumes, containing History, Biography, Moral Tales, &c. &c.: from the perusal of which the children have received much benefit, and the establishment of Common School Libraries in the various Districts cannot be too strongly recommended. In conclusion, I would remark, that when the present state of education in this county is compared with that existing previously to the establishment of the system of Common Schools, (when there were but *two small schools* in the county out of the town,) every child which has received education has abundant cause to be grateful, and every parent ample stimulus for future exertion."

I here also extract from the Elizabeth City paper a notice of the management of the system in the county of Pasquotank:

"A GOOD MOVE.—The County Court of Pasquotank, desirous of bringing the blessings of a good Education to the door of every citizen of the county, and satisfied that the Common School system could only be made effective by raising an amount by taxation sufficient to keep the schools in operation during ten months of the year, and to employ good teachers for them, at the late March term levied a tax which will give to every District of the county $300. This is a greater sum than any county of the State has heretofore raised, and speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of our people; for the Magistrates were not only led to this act by their own sense of its importance, but they were urged to it, in very many instances, by the large tax paying citizens of the county. We hope so good an example will be promptly followed by every county in the State; if it should be, ten years would remove every blot of ignorance from our escutcheon; the "good Old North State," directed in its councils by an educated constituency, would take a prominent position among her sisters of the confederacy. Intelligence being diffused among her children, her great and inexhaustible sources of wealth would speedily be developed; her now barren, because exhaustible, fields would be renovated and improved; her mines of coal and iron would speedily be worked; her facilities would be greatly improved; her statistics of crime and pauperism would exhibit a manifest improvement; her population would rapidly increase; her barns would be filled with plenty, and her children would become prosperous and happy. Such are a few of the blessings which we confidently believe would result from a liberal spirit manifested among the people of the several counties of the State.

"While the good work has thus been commenced, and the ball of improvement been put in motion, much remains to be done to produce good results from the action of the magistracy of this county. It behooves the Board of Superintendants to establish a uniform series of text-books to be used in all the schools; to appoint competent men as committee-men of the several Districts, to advise and counsel with them as to their duties and responsibilities. The examining committee should be careful to give certificates to none but those whom, after a careful examination, they shall find competent and apt to teach, and the several committeemen should give employment to no man, even after he has passed an examination, unless they are satisfied of his moral character. Another duty, not less important, devolves upon the committeemen, and that is to see that all the school-houses are put in order and rendered neat and comfortable. And here we would suggest the propriety to them of purchasing for each school a series of outline maps, of having black boards, and other indispensible requisites of a school-room, made and placed in every school.

"Let these suggestions be carried out, and in less than two years from this date there will not be a voice in opposition to the system in the county."

Have you, Messrs. Editors of the Wilmington papers, said as much concerning the subject of education in this county? As conductors of public journals, and guardians to the interest and morals of the community, have you done your duty in the matter? You must confess to the "soft impeachment" that you have devoted your fine abilities alone to the discussion of subjects of minor importance. You have talked of the *interest* of the people, the *rights* of the people, and the *politics* of the *dear* people, but have not let one thought or suggestion escape you upon the great question lying back and paramount to all these—the *education* of the people.

You will see by reference to the "good move" of the magistracy of Pasquotank county, that they have "levied a tax which will give to every district of the county $300." This will enable the people to keep up the schools at least ten months in the year. In this county, as I stated before, seventy dollars is the distributive share of a district—not quite sufficient for one quarter's teaching. I understand that an admirable move, accompanied with some very appropriate remarks, was made at our last term by Esquire ROCHELL, of Holly Shelter District, but failed of success. Let me say to that gentleman—press that motion again upon the consideration of your fellow-magistrates; your efforts could not be engaged in a more laudable undertaking than providing educational facilities for every child in New Hanover.

LONG CREEK.

September 1st, 1851.

For the Journal.

JONES COUNTY, Aug. 24th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR: I have been reading with much pleasure and profit, the articles contained in your paper, entitled "Education."

The writer is evidently a man who feels from his heart a sincere desire to promote the cause of public education; and from the style of his writing, and the number of good ideas he advances, it is evident that he is capable of doing the cause an immense amount of good. There is one thing, however, in which I must differ from him; and if, by stating to you, or through your columns this difference, an amicable discussion should be brought about on the subject, there will be no harm done, and, perhaps, some good may arise. He observes in "Education No. 6," "that, in his opinion, a knowledge of the elementary branches can be best obtained by a return to the slow and good old fashioned methods, and that he prefers those good old authors—Murray, Webster, Dilworth and Pike." "By some authors," he admits "their works have been improved upon."

Now I say, if these authors have been improved, how can a return to them be beneficial? I deplore with him the fact, that our country has been, and continues to be inundated with new books, a large portion of which are worse than useless, the authors in many instances, simplifying and explaining things that they never understood themselves; and in others, taking the contents of some truly valuable work, and by jumbling and confusing them, passing them off as their own. These things I deplore. They have been a source of vaxation to me in my capacity of teacher; and I fear will long continue to be so. But yet I should be very unwilling to return to Pike, Dabol and Murray—books in which I was educated, and for which, in the early part of my career as teacher, I had a reverential love. Let any one take the Arithmetics of Pike and Davis, and make a candid comparison of them, and in my humble opinion, the latter will be found immeasurably above the former,—not only in being adapted to commercial or mercantile business as now conducted, but also simplicity of rules and explanations. I will candidly acknowledge that, though I taught school before my acquaintance with Davis' works, yet until my acquaintance with those works, I never understood the first principles of the study, and could never explain them to my own, or my pupils' satisfaction. I could cast interest, work by position or progression, but the whys and the wherefores I could not tell. I knew the rules; I worked by the rules, and that was ALL I knew. But I deem it impossible for a youth of common capacity to "work his way" through Davis' Arithmetic, and be in this fix unless he go through with his eyes shut. But there are others, among which I would not forget to mention Emerson, for whom I have great regard; yet for common "old field schools," I think Davis superior to all. And now for Mr. Murray, he was another who understood the English language well. One too, from whom most of the authors who have written since, have copied largely. His Grammar is one which I think necessary for every child to study in order to have a tolerable knowledge of the Grammar of the English language; but I deem its style entirely too cumbersome or solemn, and its arrangement anything but what it ought to be for young children. Deep thought and a constant recurrence to what has gone before is not to be expected of them; and, without this, some parts of Murray's Grammar are perfectly unintelligible. Smith's Grammar on the contrary, is so arranged that every step taken explains itself, or is explanatory of that immediately preceding. The mind is led by insensible degrees to the consideration of the more abstruse and difficult parts; and the child, instead of being tired and confused by committing to memory a mass of unintelligible matter, is pleased to find that what he considered dull, is, in reality, interesting. I beg the pardon of "Long Creek" for thus intruding upon this subject. But the interest I feel must be my excuse; and as I gravely imagine that his influence in determining upon the course of books to be used in our common schools, (should any particular course be introduced by law,) would be much greater than mine, I wish, therefore, to call his attention to this more particularly. I wish him to lay aside early prejudices, and candidly examine. I would also remind him, that it is not at all proper to condemn all new authors, because some of them are trashy.

I agree with him in the recommendation of the North Carolina Reader, and will use my influence to have it adopted, if, on its publication, it proves to be what it professes.

I would be glad, Mr. Editor, to say more, perhaps at a future time I will do so. But at present, farewell.

Yours truly, AN OLD FIELD TEACHER.

AN ADMIRER OF TALENT.—The following is related by the Morning Herald *apropos* of the visit of M'lle Rachel to Manchester, England. It is translated from the Courier des Etats Unis:

At the moment the French Tragedienne was descending from her carriage to enter the hotel, a letter in the following words was handed her:

"*Mademoiselle:* I am an Englishman, enthusiastic, a poet and an admirer of your marvelous talent. But I have but one pound sterling left, and I fear that you will not play before four days. This would condemn me to die without having heard you, and I am capable of living through spite; and I want to die day after to-morrow.

"Play, then, to-morrow, Mademoiselle, and I will be able to go to applaud you. Here, in effect, is the way I will appropriate my last piece of gold:

1st. Two days' nourishment	10f. 00
2d. A seat in the pit	7 00
3d. A bouquet to throw at your feet	3 00
4th. A phial of poison	2 50
Total	22f 50

It is said that M'lle Rachel immediately announced *Andromaque*.

We do not vouch for the truth of the story, but a friend recently travelling over the sandy roads in New Jersey, states that a fellow traveller in the stage whose patience had been worn out by the slow, wallowing progress made, at last vented his disgust and impatience in no very polite terms in hearing of a member of the worthy society of friends, who turned to him and said: "I'm under obligations to thee. What thou hast done I would have done, but my religious feelings restrain me. Do not let my conscience, however, overrule thee. Give thy indignation wings, and suffer not the prejudices of others to paralyze the tongue of long-suffering. Yea, verily."

Whilst Governor Jones was making a speech two years since, a rowdy fellow hissed him. Immediately the cry "turn him out" arose from various parts of the crowd. Just at the time an ass near by commenced braying, when the Governor remarked to the audience, "let him alone, gentlemen, his father is calling him, and he will soon leave us."

Lamartine's Opinion of Napoleon.

In Lamartine's new work on the restoration he portrays the Emperor or Napoleon as perhaps never Frenchman before has depicted that extraordinary man, at one time so emphatically and literally the idol of the whole people of France. We are somewhat curious to know how such sentiments as the following are received in the Republic:

WHAT NAPOLEON DID FOR FRANCE AND FOR HIMSELF.—He left freedom chained, equality compromised by posthumous institutions, feudalism parodied, without power to exist, human conscience re-sold, philosophy prescribed, prejudice encouraged, the human mind diminished, instruction materialised and concentrated in the pure science alone, schools converted into barracks, literature degraded by censorship, or humbled by baseness, national representation perverted, election abolished, the arts enslaved, commerce destroyed, credit annihilated, navigation suppressed, international hatred revived, the people oppressed, or enrolled in the army, paying in blood or taxes the ambition of an unequalled soldier, but covering with the great name of France the contradictions of the age, the miseries and degredation of the country. This is the founder. This is the man! —a man instead of a revolution!—a man instead of an epoch!—a man instead of a country!—a man instead of a nation! Nothing after him! nothing around him but his shadow, making sterile the eighteenth century, absorbed and concentrated in himself alone. Personal glory will be always spoken of as characterizing the age of Napoleon; but it will never merit the praise bestowed upon that of Augustus, of Charlemagne, and Louis XIV. There is no age; there is only a name; and this name signifies nothing to humanity but himself.

False in institutions, for he retrograded; false in policy, for he debased; false in morals, for he corrupted; false in civilization, for he oppressed; false in diplomacy, for he isolated—he was only true in war; for he shed torrents of human blood. But what can we then allow him? His individual genius was great: but it was the genius of materialism. His intelligence was vast and clear, but it was the intelligence of calculation. He counted, he weighed, he measured: but he felt not; he loved not; he sympathized with none; he was a statue rather than a man. Therein lay his inferiority to Alexander and to Cæsar: he resembled more the Hannibal of the Aristocracy. Few men have thus been moulded, and moulded cold.

All was solid, nothing gushed forth, in that mind nothing was moved. His metalic nature was felt even in his style. He was, perhaps, the greatest writer of human events since Machiavel. Much superior to Cæsar in the account of his campaigns, his style is not the written expression alone; it is the action. Every sentence in his pages is, to speak, the counter-part and counter-impression of the fact.—There is neither a letter, a sound, or a color wasted between the fact and the word, and the word is himself. His phrases conceive, but struck off with ornament, recall those times when Bajazet and Charlemagne, not knowing how to write their names at the bottom of their imperial acts, dipped their hands in ink and blood, and applied them with their articulations impressed upon the parchment. It was not the signature: it was the hand itself of the hero thus fixed eternally before the eyes; and such were the pages of his campaigns dictated by Napoleon—the very soul of movement, of action, and of combat.

This fame, which constituted his morality, his conscience, and his principle, he merited, by his nature and his talents, from war and from glory; and he has covered with it the name of France, obliged to accept the odium of his tyranny and his crimes, should also accept his glory with a serious gratitude. She cannot separate her name from his, without lessening it; for it is equally incrusted with his greatness as with his faults. She wished for renown, and he has given it to her; but what she principally owes to him is the celebrity she has gained in the world.

HIS PORTRAIT IN 1814.—The empire had made him old before his time. Gratified ambition, satiated pride, the delights of a palace, a luxurious table, a voluptuous couch, youthful wives, complaisant mistresses, long vigils, sleepless nights, divided between labor and festive pleasure, the habit of constant riding which made him corpulent—all tended to deaden his limbs and enervate his faculties. An early obesity overloaded him with flesh. His cheeks, formerly streaked with muscles, and hollowed by the working of genius, were broad, full, and overhanging, like those of Otho in the Roman medals of the empire. An excess of bile mingling with the blood, gave a yellow tint to the skin, which at a distance looked like a varnish of pale gold on his countenance. His lips still preserved their Grecian outline and steady grace, pressing easily from a smile to a menace. His solid bony chin formed an appropriate base for his features. His nose was but a line, thin and transparent. The paleness of his cheeks gave greater brilliancy to the blue of his eyes. His look was searching, unsteady as a waving flame—an emblem of inquietude. His forehead seemed to have widened, from the scantiness of his thin black hair, which was falling from the moisture of continual thought. It might be said that his head, naturally small, had increased in size to give ample scope between his temples for the machinery and combinations of a mind, every thought of which was an empire.

The map of the world seemed to have been encrusted on the orb of that reflective head. But it was beginning to yield; and he inclined it often on his breast: while crossing his arms like Frederick II.—an attitude and gesture which he appeared to affect. Unable any longer to seduce his courtiers and his soldiers by the charm of youth, it was evident he wished to fascinate them by the rough, pensive, and disdainful character of himself—of his model in his latter days. He moulded himself, as it were, into the stature of reflection, before his troops, who gave him the nickname of Father Thoughtful. He assumed the pose of destiny. Something rough, rude, and savage in his movements revealed his southern and insular origin. The man of the Mediterranean broke out constantly through the Frenchman. His nature, too great and too powerful for the part he had to play, overflowed on all occasions. He bore no resemblance to any of the men around him. Superior and altogether different, he was an offspring of the sun, of the sea, and of the battlefield—out of his element even in his own palace, and a stranger even in his own empire. Such was at this period the profile, the bust, and the external physiognomy of Napoleon.

An American Naval Anecdote.

When McDonough was first Lieutenant of the Siren, under the command of Captain Smith, a circumstance occurred in the harbor of Gibralter, sufficiently indicative of the firmness and decision of his character. An American merchant brig came to another near the United States vessel. McDonough, in the absence of Capt. Smith, saw a boat from a British frigate board the brig and take from her a man. He instantly manned and armed his gig, and pursued the British boat, which he overtook, just as it reached the frigate, and without ceremony took the impressed man into his own boat. The frigate's boat was twice the force of his own; but the act was so bold as to astound the Lieutenant who commanded the press gang, and so no resistance was offered. When the affair was made known to the British Captain, he came on board the Siren in a great rage, and inquired how he dared to take a man from his boat.

McDonough replied, that the man was an American seaman, and under the protection of the flag of the United States, and it was his duty to protect him.

The Captain, with a volley of oaths, swore he would bring his frigate along side the Siren, and sink her.

"That you may do," said McDonough; "but while she swims, the man you will not have."

The English Captain told McDonough that he was a young hair brained fellow, and would repent of his rashness. "Supposing, sir," said he, "I had been in that boat, would you have dared to have committed such an act?"

"I should have made the attempt, at all hazards," was the reply.

"What, sir," said the captain, "would you venture to interfere if I were to impress men from that brig?"

"You can try it, sir," was the reply of McDonough.

The British Captain returned to his vessel, manned a boat, and steered for the brig; McDonough did the same; but here the matter ended. The English captain took a circuitous route and returned to the ship. There was such a calmness in the conduct of Lieut. McDonough—such a solemnity in his language, such a politeness in his manner, that the British officer saw that he had to deal with no ordinary man, and that it was best not to put him on his metal.

The young lady who caught cold by drinking water from a damp tumbler, is convalescent.

Railroads in the United States.

We find in the money article of the New York Herald, the following convenient summary of some important Railroad statistics published by the Railway Times:

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES—1850.

STATES.	No of roads, including branches.	No. of miles in operation	No. of miles in course of construction	COST.
Maine	10	291	179	$6,695,518
New Hampshire	16	455	58	14,145,755
Vermont	9	366	168	13,467,043
Massachusetts	37	1142	67	51,884,572
Rhode Island	2	50	30	2,614,484
Connecticut	13	551	65	17,498,599
New York	48	1659	1240	61,145,646
New Jersey	10	304	40	7,445,000
Pennsylvania	51	1169	557	46,046,949
Delaware	2	16	11	600,000
Maryland	3	355	172	15,043,888
Virginia	13	483	508	7,793,358
North Carolina	4	249	385	4,000,000
South Carolina	3	292	135	7,243,670
Georgia	13	784	200	13,922,361
Florida	2	54	—	250,000
Alabama	4	244	55	4,750,000
Mississippi	3	88	30	1,718,000
Louisiana	5	89	—	663,000
Texas	1	—	72	—
Tennessee	5	30	602	600,000
Kentucky	7	77	518	4,500,000
Ohio	30	690	1697	12,768,593
Michigan	4	111	33	8,046,840
Indiana	20	279	1043	5,000,200
Illinois	16	149	1772	2,960,000
Missouri	1	—	39	—
Iowa	1	—	180	—
Wisconsin	2	20	236	400,000
Total	335	10,287	10.092	$306,607,954

This exceeds the entire banking capital of the country. At this moment the construction of railroads in different States of the Union is progressing with as much rapidity as at any previous period since they commenced, and the increase is at the rate of more than five per cent. per annum. It is about twenty years since railroads were first put in active operation on this side of the Atlantic, and the increase has averaged about one thousand miles annually, from that time to this. Twenty thousand miles of railroad are completed, or in a state of construction. Until within the past few years the Eastern and Northern States monopolized the building of Railroads. Lately, the South and West have gone extensively into the business, and railways are stretching into the remotest sections of our extreme Southern and Western States. In a short time Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the States bordering on the Mississippi river, will be as well covered with railroads as any of the New England States are at this moment. Plank roads are extending themselves in every direction, and are important tributaries to railroads and canals. It is a question in our mind if plank roads will not prove more productive investments than railroads. An immense amount of capital has already been expended in affording facilities for transportation in this way; and it is our impression that plank roads are extended as rapidly as railroads, mile for mile.

In connection with the above, we give the following abstract of the condition of English railways:

"An analysis of the railway traffic of the United Kingdom for the last week of July, published by the Harpath's Journal, shows the total receipts on 6,354 miles to be £338.147, equal to £53 per mile per week. In the corresponding week of last year, the receipts were £276.714 on 5.975 miles, or £64 5s. per mile per week. There is an increase of £61.433, or 22-20 per cent, in the gross receipts; an increase in the mileage of 376 miles, or 6-32 per cent; and an increase of £6 15s. in the amount received per mile per week. The Railway Times estimates the aggregate receipts since the 1st July this year at £928.530, averag'ng £147 18s. 11¾d. per mile. In 1850, for a similar period, they reached £776.442 on the same lines, giving an average of £132 3s. 7½d. per mile. This shows a difference in favor of the present year to the extent of £14 15s. 4½d. per mile. The companies that have partaken most largely of this increase are the London and Northwestern, Southern, Brighton, Great Western, and Southwestern."

From the Abbeville (Ala.) Banner.
[BY REQUEST.]

Existence of Slavery.

There appears to exist one strange thing, and that is that there is so much controversy about slavery, and yet, finding no man from the pulpit, or press, trying to show the origin of that institution. I will here ask a question—was it from heaven or was it of earth? I will answer, and show my opinion. To answer this question we must appeal to sacred writ, for there-from we learn that of one blood He (God) made all nations under heaven, and in the creation, there was only a male and a female created: then from these all nations did come, and man sinned against heaven and produced the displeasure of God, so that He determined to destroy man from off the earth and save only eight souls alive; and up to this time we find no account of servants: then we will notice Genesis, 9th chap., commencing at the 20th verse:

20. And Noah began *to be* a husbandman, and planted a vinyard:
21. And drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent.
22. And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his brethren without.

It displeased Noah.

25. And he said, Cursed *be* Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.
26. And he said, Blessed *be* the Lord God of Shem! and Canaan shall be his servant.
27. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.

This is the first account we have of servants; and I shall take up the generations of Canaan, to prove whether his skin was changed or not. These are the generations of Canaan:

15. And Canaan begat Sidon his first-born, and Heth,
16. And the Jebasite, and the Amorite, and the Girgasite,
18. And the Arvadite, and the Zemorite, and the Hamathite; and afterwards were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad.

And their borders was the land of Canaan now called Palestine so called after their father, the above is found in the 10th chap., of Genesis, now under a close examination, the people found in that land was found to be black people or the same people that Noah curst to be servants, now after God called Abram and blessed him and his seed after him, follow that generation down into Egypt, from thence take Moses back to the Priest of Midian and he sat down by a well, now the Priest had seven daughters and they come and drew water &c., and the Shepard drove them away and Moses stood up and helped them, Exodus 2nd chap., this goes to show that they were servants from having to be in subjection to the Sheperds, and Jethro was pleased and give Moses his daughter Zipporah to be his wife; now it is evident that Moses' wife was a black woman, turn to Numbers 12th chap, 1st verse, for she was an Ethiopian woman and God seems to be well pleased about it and laid a curse on Aaron's wife for talking about it, when God ordered Moses to bring his people up out of Egypt unto a land flowing with milk and honey, it is evident that it was the land of Canaan.

Now let us take the Scripture for our guide, Exodus 3rd chap., 17th verse, and I have said I will bring you up out of the afflictions of Egypt unto the land of the Canaanites, here is the same tribes that was dispersed abroad in that land that was promised to Abram and his seed after him, in token of which his name was changed to Abraham, whereas he was childless. Shortly after we find Sarah in possession of one of that nation of people for a servant, and I expect she was as black as Moses' wife, and what did God say when that servant runaway, he despatches an Angel to tell her to go back, and the Angel of the Lord said unto her, return to thy mistress and submit thyself under her hands.

Now is the will of the Lord become a curse in the eyes of the people in this our day. Now when the Hebrews got in possession of that land, they were ordered of God to drive them same nations out of that land, and Africa and Ethiopia are countries bordering on the land of Canaan where them nations was driven to where they are until now with a small exception, the Gibeonites that tribe obtained a league with Israel by lying; what was the result, they must be servants, you must be drawers of water and hewers of wood—the Jews was a people that owned servants amongst them, as a nation made it a traffick amongst them—the Jews was God's chosen or elect people to whom He committed the oracles, with whom He spake face to face.

The Saviour of the world when he came into the world, He came right amongst the people that were the owners of servants. I don't profess to know as much about the Bible as some men. But I never have found where God rejected slavery, but command masters to treat them well, and I find the Saviour comparing the kingdom of heaven like unto a man having servants, &c. I can't find in the Bible where God has rejected and said there should not be servants or where He has said it was a sin to any nation to have them for servants. Moreover I learn that in the beginning the human family was all of one color, who changed their skins? was it God or was it man? we all know that Noah could not change the skin of Canaan and his whole posterity after him to be a black people, of course we must look to a higher power than of man, to the Author of all things, who makes things to differ one from another, even the Author of things that does now exist, both in heaven, earth and sea, from whom all power comes, I myself have never owned a slave nor never expect to own one, but I wish those that is a making so much ado about the sin the nation is committing by holding slaves amongst them to examine the book of Inspiration and see whether it condemns it or not, if you can show where God has forbid it. We will lay it down, but there is a people that has a zeal but not according to knowledge, even so in this case. I must stop by saying to you that I was born in South Carolina, and now a citizen of Alabama, and if you wish to know of me who I am or what I be, behold who will, sure my name is

JOHN W. PELLUM.

Some men *look* speeches. Lyman Trumbull, of Alton, is one of these. Said the "Old Banger," after reply to a jury speech of Trumbull's—"And now gentlemen of the jury, I have demolished his positions, refuted his arguments and answered everything except his *looks*, and I defy the devil to do that.

Why may Prince Albert be considered a saving and frugal personage? Because he *lays* by a *Sovereign* every night.

Flying Machine.

Mr. Lock, in his celebrated Moon hoax, represented the people of the Moon as furnished with wings with which they could fly from place to place at pleasure. This, like Bruce's account of the Abyssinians cutting steaks from the living cow, discredited the whole story—but, if the Moon hoax had been postponed until the present day, it might have been more favorably received, as human beings flying in the air is likely to be no uncommon thing. It seems that M. D'Arville has invented a flying machine, which he can govern at pleasure, and that he made a successful experiment with it at Neuilly, in France, on the first of the present month. A number of gentlemen were present by invitation—among them various representatives of the press and scientific persons. The following is the account of the aerial flight, as given in the Chronique de Paris:

"At five minutes past four in the morning we saw a carriage coming out containing three persons—M. D'Arville and the two machinists. The machine and the wings were in two oaken boxes behind the carriage.

"After a very courteous salute on both sides, M. D'Arville proceeded to unroll his apparatus, after which the adjustment of the various parts of the machine did not occupy more than five minutes. M. D'Arville then said to us: 'Gentlemen, I am going to make a trial; do not be at all alarmed, but leave me the master of my own movements, and do not make any observation to me.'

"Having placed himself on his folding cushion, M. D'Arville said: 'Gentlemen, I'm at home;' and immediately placing his foot on the pedals or footkeys Nos. 1 and 6, he arose majestically in the air in a perpendicular line. M. D'Arville had furnished himself with a long cord of a hundred metres length, at the end of which he had placed a small leaden ball, and two minutes afterwards he ascertained that he was three hundred feet above our heads.

"Nothing could exceed the astonishment or rather the terror of every one present; there were shouts and cheers of the most frenzied kind. M. D'Arville, by means of a small speaking-trumpet, said to us: 'I am now going to fly in an oblique direction, and in a continuous flight;' and, in fact, by changing the pedals he directed himself whithersoever he chose, without any shock, and we must say without any apparent danger.

"After having crossed a space about as large as the square of the Champ de Mars, M. D'Arville alighted at our feet, not taking any more time to make this descent than would a sheet of paper that one might throw from a window in calm weather."

With boats which sail under water, and wings which enable us to cleave the air like birds, there would seem to be little "in the Heavens above, on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth," which can escape the scrutinizing eye of man. We can sit in our houses and converse with friends at a distance of thousands of miles—take the iron horse and flee with the speed of the wind; visit the seanymphs in their coral palaces—or chase the birds in the air. Nay, more than all these, if the spiritual knockings be true—we can learn from spirits their location, present occupation, and future prospects—whilst by placing our hands on each others heads, we can separate the good from bad, and "spot" the latter by way of caution to the world. Amidst this marvellous progress in arts, sciences, and discoveries, there appears to be little change in the moral condition of mankind. The strong trample on the weak—the knave continues to cheat—the thief to plunder—and the murderer to take life. What a pity that intellectual and moral improvement do not go hand in hand.

An Exciting Scene.

A few days since, on board a steamer from Memphis to Cincinnati, was a very large crowd of passengers. Our attention was drawn to the usual number of passengers flocking below on deck; with the captain and two or three officers of the boat, we joined the crowd in search of an incident to drive away the monotony of a steamboat trip. Arriving at the spot which seemed the centre of the excitement, we found a man in quaker like attire, sitting upon a large chest, declaring that it should not be broken open unless they killed him. Soon from the chest, as if in distress, was heard a voice apparently of a colored person.

"Let me out—I had rather go back to master—oh, mercy!. I can't stay here any longer."

"Look here, my friend," says the captain, "you'll have to get off that chest."

"I'll be darned if I do," he replies.

"Oh, dear! let me out, let me out," came distinctly from the chest, as if in apparent suffocation.

"Mate," said the captain, "bring some men, take the person off that chest, and break it open."

The person shewing fight, was seized by the passengers, all believing he was carrying off Mr. Darkey, contrary to law made and provided. The mate seized an iron bar and forced it between the lid and the body of the chest.

"Oh, don't! you'll kill me," says the stifled voice; "I want to get out; I want to go back; oh, dear! I shall die."

"Hold out a few minutes longer," says a good natured philanthropic person, stepping cut, "you shall soon be released."

Quite an intense feeling was now raised in the crowd, when the mate forced off the lid, as it came from the chest an unearthly, demoniac laugh came from the old clothes with which it was filled, and no sign of appearance of any living thing. Amazement appeared on the countenances of the before angry but now bewildered lookers on. We were shortly after let into the mystery by the captain, who informed us of what he was before aware, but had forgotten, that the intimitable Ventriloquist, the "Fakir of Siva," stood by, an apparently anxious spectator of the proceedings.

There is a sportsman in Michigan, so lazy, that he put out one of his eyes the other day, to save the trouble of winking when he takes aim.

☞ There has never perhaps been a medicine before the public so well deserving their confidence and patronage as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will See advertisement.

MARRIED,

In New York, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Mr. CHASE, Mr. GEORGE FITCH, to Miss RUTH BARTLETT, of New York.

On Thursday evening, 28th ult., by J. H. FOY, Esq., Mr. THOMAS L. JARMAN, to Miss SARAH ANN SANDLIN, all of Richlands, Onslow county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 29th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH A. WANNET, wife of Mr. A. A. WANNET, aged 50 years, 4 mos. and 3 days. As a daughter, wife and mother, she was one of the most exemplary the writer has ever known. From the age of 14 years she was an acceptable and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church: "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." In her last illness she had perfect peace, and died in the triumph of Christian Faith.

"Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee:
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
Thy Savior has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom."

R. T. H.

In Sampson county, on the 25th ult., after a very brief illness, WALTER, aged 13 years and 4 months, son of ABRAHAM and SARAH HOBBS.

On the 17th ult., at the residence of her father, Captain FRED. LESTER, of the county of Lunenburg, Va., Mrs. MISSOURI F. ERAMBERT, consort of Mr. A. A. ERAMBERT, of Farmville, aged 22 years and 6 months.

In contemplating the death of this est'mable lady, we are filled with sadness and sympathy with her bereaved family—but our sorrow for them, is softened and subdued by the reflection, that their loss, (great and irreparable though it be,) is her incalculable gain. She has passed away, at an age, and under circumstances peculiarly calculated to wed and bring her to life—the warm affections of the daughter—the tender sympathies of the fond and devoted wife, and the doting love of the young mother, have congealed in death; but we cherish the confident belief, that they have all again budded into life in a world where no death, or withering blight can come—in that bright sphere, we believe she will ever live in the sunshine of eternal joy. Her spirit eyes, will often be turned in tenderness upon the loved ones she has left behind; and her spirit wings will hover around them in their pilgrimage through life.

The subject of this obituary was well known to the writer, and it is in no spirit of extravagant eulogy, that he speaks of her as one distinguished in life, by every quality which can endear, and dignify and ennoble the human character—forgiving, kind and gentle.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

Her life was a bright illustration of every virtue, and she has gone to her reward. T.

WILMINGTON MUSIC SCHOOL.

THE fifth Session of Mrs. H. WHITAKER'S MUSIC SCHOOL will commence the first day of October next, when she hopes to receive the same liberal encouragement extended to her as heretofore. As it is very important, all those feeling a willingness to patronize her School will send in their names between this and the first of October, so as to give to each scholar the hour they may prefer, or that may be satisfactory to both parent and scholar. Her terms are $20 per Session of five months.

She also keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Pianos of various prices, Piano and Guitar Music, and Instruction Books.

H. WHITAKER.

September 5, 1851 52-3t

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 2—Peach Brandy, 50 a 55c.; apple 42 a 45c. Beeswax, 20 a 22; Bacon, 14½ Cotton, 5½ a 7; Corn, 90 a 95; Coffee, 10 a 11; Flour, 4 00 a 4 75; Feathers, 30 a 32; Lard, 14½ Molasses, 25 a 27; Brown Sugar, 6 a 9; Sack Salt, 1 25 a 1 40; Do. Alum, 35 a 40; Shingles $3 a $3½; Whiskey 42 a 45; 4-4 Brown Sheeting 6½c; Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 17c.

Turpentine has declined Sales Virgin and Yellow Dip at $1 75; Hard 90 cents. No. 2 Rosin 60 a 65 cts. Spirits Turpentine 24½. White Oak Staves $15; Ash Heading $12½ per M.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2—Flour $3 87½ a $4. Rye flour $3 50 Corn meal $3 a $3 12½. Wheat 71 a 84c. Corn 55 a 60c. Rye 65 cents. Oats 32 a 36c. Sugar—Porto Rico, $5 05 a $7 10 per 100 lbs. Mess pork $15 87½; prime $13 50 Bacon 8½ to 11 cents. Lard 9½ a 11. Whiskey 21½ a 22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2—Flour $3 75. Rye flour $3 25. Corn meal $2 87½. Wheat 82 to 80 cents. Corn 61 a 62c. Rye 60 a 61c. Oats 34 a 35c. Mess pork $16. Lard 9 cts. Porto Rico sugar 5 a 6c. Rio Coffee 8¾ a 9½c. Whiskey 21½c.

Cotton has advanced ¼, with moderate sales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Flour, $3 81½ a $4 12½. Rye flour $3 37½. Corn meal $2 87½ a $3 00 Wheat, 93c. Corn, 56c. Rye 55c. Oats 38 a 40c Mess Pork $15 75 a $15 87½. Lard, 9½c. Rio Coffee, 9c. Porto Rico Molasses 26 a 30c. Wiskey, 23c.

Cotton has advanced ½c. since the arrival of the Atlantic. Sales 1,200 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Three hundred bales of cotton sold to-day. Monday, Middling, new, is worth from 8 to 8½ cents. Flour is dull, and Ohio is quoted at $3 75. Bacon is firm, and shoulders command 9 cents. Lard in bbls. is at 10, and in kegs at 12 cents. Whiskey brings 18½ cents.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—Cotton, since the sailing of the Asia, has been very active, at full rates, and Middling qualities have advanced ¼d. The sales of the three days are 24,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 8,000

Breadstuffs—The favorable weather and promising harvest have very much depressed the flour market, and prices have declined 6d a 1s. Sales of Orleans at 18s 6d a 19s. 6d., and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio at 19 a 20s. Wheat is dull and has declined 1d. Corn is in fair demand at previous rates

Provisions—Transactions are confined principally to the retail trade, at full rates. Purchasers of Tea demand a concession. Sugars are inactive, but not lower. Rice is dull, with downward tendency.

Trade in Manchester has greatly improved.

MONEY MARKET—Consols have declined to 96¼ a 96⅞—Railway shares have declined. American stocks are inactive and unchanged. Mexican stocks are declining.

PARIS BOURSE, July 18—Fives, 95f 75: threes, 57f 35

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 28—Steamer Rowan, Mallet, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Schr. Corinthian, Wainwright, from Baltimore, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

29—Schr. Wm. Hart, Orten, from Philadelphia, in 50 hours, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Br. Brig Standard, Jerkins, from New York, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. C. B. Glover, ——, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Radiant, Lewis, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horten, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Galloway, from Lockwood's Folly, to J. H. Flanner; with turpentine.

Schr. Ann Maria, Chadwick, from Lockwood's Folly, to J. Flanner; with spirits and rosin.

Brig Standard, Webb, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Brig J. R. Dow, Oliver, from New York, in ballast, to Adams, Brother & Co.

30—Schr. Express, Parker, from Onslow, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, from Onslow, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

31—Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Sept. 1—Steamer Henrietta, with Lighter Ben Rush in tow, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux; with 1,901 bbls. rosin and spirits.

Schr. Fidelia, after having a portion of her cargo taken out was hove off the shore, and towed to town, by Steamer Calhoun, on 31st ult.

3—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with flour, sheeting, yarn, spirits, rosin.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Barque Roderick Dhie, McClintock, from New York, in ballast, to Adams, Brother & Co.

Schr. Alarie, Pearson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Watts, from Onslow, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Br. Brig Albert, Care, from Cardiff, Wales, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with Iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

BELOW.—Br. Brig Sea Flower, from Cardiff, (Eng.,) with Tiron for W. & R. R. R. Company.

4. Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, from N. York, to G. Harris.

CLEARED.

Aug. 28—Brig Ontario, Gage, for Monteaideo and Buenos Ayres, by Potter & Kidder; with 144,000 ft. lumber.

Barque Scott Dyer, Hill, for Boston, by Adams, Brother & Co.

29—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze for sundry persons

Brig Philura, Thatcher, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 321 bbls spirits turpentine, 719 bbls rosin, 10 bales sheeting, 10 bales yarn, 2 bales cotton, 1 cast beeswax, and 4 boxes mdze.

30—Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo Harriss; with 14 bales yarn, 123 bales sheeting, 36 bbls. fruit, 15 bags seed, 1 cask wax, 3 hhds. old copper, 1 trunk, 1 sack feathers, 637 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,443 bbls. rosin.

31—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. for sundry persons.

Sept. 1—Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 1000 bbls. rosin, 360 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Schr. Elouise, Conklin, for Bridgeport, by Miles Costin; with 85,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze for sundry persons.

Schr. Express, Parker, for Onslow, by DeRosset & Brown.

2—Schr. M. B. Mahony, Corson, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss.

Steamer Henrietta, Hays, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. for sundry persons.

3—Schr. S. R. Potter, Walker, for New York, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 177 bbls. spirits, and 436 bbls. rosin.

Schr. LeRoy, Jones, for New York, by G. Harriss; with 4 hhds mdze., 31 bales mdze., 191 bbls. spirits turpentine, 3 boxes, 1113 bbls. rosin.

4—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons and the interior.

4th.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze.

DISASTERS.

On the night of the 24 ult., in a violent gale from South East, off the Bar, the Ship S. V. Given (of Bowdoinham, Me.,) A. C. Raymond, Master, lost fore-topmast, fore-topgallantmast, fore-royalmast, and head of foremast, maintopmast, maintopgallantmast, and all the yards and nearly all the sails.

The above ship has been towed to town, and now lays at the wharf of Samuel Beery & Sons.

The Schr "Fidelia," Taylor, from Philadelphia, with a full cargo of merchandize, reported in our last number as on fire 17 miles below town, and had, in consequence, been scuttled, after discharging a portion of her cargo was got afloat on Saturday night last, and towed to town on Sunday by the Steamer Calhoun. The cargo was mostly saved, but all in a damaged state, and will be sold on account whom it may concern by order of Port Wardens.—The vessel has sustained material injury, but will be repaired.

George Harriss, Esq., the Consignee, is deserving of great credit for the exertions he used in endeavoring to save the vessel and cargo. The more so is he deserving the thanks of all interested when it is taken into consideration the personal risk he ran, by going on board the Fidelia while on fire, not knowing at what moment an explosion might take place.

Br. Brig Anshaw, reported ashore on Middle Ground in our last issue, has been gotten off by the wreckers, and brought to town. She was from Matanzas bound to Hallifax, and attempted to get into this port for repairs. The gale coming on she parted her cables and went ashore. She had a full cargo of Molassos, most of which was saved. The vessel is in a very wrecked condition.

Brig Matamoras, Holkins, Camden, (Me.)—sailed Aug. 3. Lime and Lathe. To J. M. Stocker. On Sunday the 25th ult., off Charleston Bar, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which sprung a leak. On the morning of the 28th ult. discovered the cargo to be on fire; at 8 a. m. on the 29th, spoke schr. Col. Satterly, Booth, from New York, for Charleston, and requested him to stop by us, as the fire was fast progressing, which he very kindly agreed to; immediately after the crew came aft and refused to do duty, being determined to go on board the Col. Satterly. Capt. Booth lay by us till about 2 p. m and succeeded in getting us all on board his schooner. The Matamoras was brought to an anchr in three fathoms water and abandoned about four miles to the Southward of Charleston Bar at 1 p m., then blowing strong from Northeast, with a very heavy sea

August 31st.—Barque Cuba, parted chain, went ashore on the Horse Shoe, where she will probably remain until the weather abates—when by removing deck load, she may be gotten off without damage.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE!

YOU are earnestly requested to meet at the Division Room to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the W. P.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL, R. S.

Sept. 4, 1851. 52-1t

FOR RENT.

THE commodious house on the corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the "London House," containing over 20 rooms, and well calculated for a boarding house.

ALSO,

The store on South Water Street, at present occupied by Martin & Cronly. Possession given 1st October. Apply to

Sept. 5th, 1851.—[52-tf] M. LONDON.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d instant, his negro man Joe. Said negro is about 23 years of age, will weigh about 155 lbs., is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of light or rather yellow complexion, and good countenance—no particular mark. The above reward will be paid to any person who will confine him in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

DANIEL HARPER.

Bear Swamp, Duplin co., Sept. 3, 1851 3t*

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams	$ 80	a	9 00
Middlings	00	a	00
Shoulders	00	a	00
Hog round	00	a	00
Western	0	a	00
BEANS, per bush.			
White			
BEESWAX,			
Per pound	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	a	4 50
CORN,			
Per bushel	00	a	00
Meal, bushel	00	a	00
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio	9¼	a	10
St. Domingo	9	a	9½
Laguyra	10	a	10½
Cuba	00	a	00
Java	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow	12½	a	14
Sperm	45	a	50
Adamantine	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	16
FEATHERS,			
Per pound	00	a	37½
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 75
Baltimore	5 00	a	6 00
Fayetteville	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River	00	a	00
Eastern	0 00	a	00
IRON, per lb.	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina	00	a	00
Western		a	
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown	00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum	33	a	34

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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For the Journal.

TRUMBULL. August 26th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR—You may well consider me a sort of circulating medium when you learn that I have left the "Old Dominion," from whence I so recently addressed you, and am again on my own domain in Connecticut, with those loved ones from whom, less than three months since, I tore myself away. Among other old acquaintances here, I recognise a few numbers of your excellent journal, the only North Carolina acquaintances with which I have met for months. These altogether remind me that I have been absent and among strangers.

I have passed the last two months among the Virginians, and think I am wiser than before. I am more thoroughly convinced than ever before that the husbandman is rewarded in proportion to the talent he displays in cultivating his soil.

In Virginia the drought has been severe, affecting seriously the corn and tobacco crops. Where the land had been subsoiled preparatory to planting corn, the crop has suffered infinitely less than where the surface plow only had been used. I was not a little surprised to find the subsoiling system so little in use among distinguished planters. To deepen and enrich the soil should be the principal object of the farmer, if he would increase the products of his acres. In order to effect both the deepening and enriching of the soil, I urge the subsoil system.

Let us look for a moment at a few of the reasons. By opening the subsoil the air is enabled to penetrate deeper into the soil, and by its action regulate those acids which only administer poison to those roots which are struggling for life by shooting deeper into the bosom of the earth.

When the subsoil is loosened, the young roots may seek their support in a new soil without danger to health, as those accumulated acids are soon corrected by the operation of the atmospheric influence upon them.

The soil and subsoil become mingled, and the soil deepened in proportion to the depth the subsoil plow has been made to penetrate the subsoil.

An objector will say there are no fertilizing properties in the subsoil—but hark! Has it not been found in precisely the same manner of similar materials as the soil?

And what has ever been done to rob it of its potash, lime, &c.? If there is animal or vegetable decomposition constantly going on in the soil and on the surface, we may suppose that the ash or inorganic substances in time will settle down, or by rains, &c., be forced down upon the subsoil, from whence they are not brought into use until by plowing the acids of the subsoil are brought in contact with the air, and those remnants of decomposition are compelled to mingle with the soil. Another benefit resulting from this mode of plowing should be borne in mind. In seasons of severe drought the moisture that may occasionally fall will penetrate or settle into the deepened soil; and should there be no rains the roots will shoot down into the newly formed soil, where evaporation has not reached, and secure moisture sufficient to sustain them. Should the season be extremely wet, the subsoiling serves as a substitute for underdraining, by letting the surplus water sink below the young roots and pass off.—Farmers! try the experiment. Its results may put thousands in your pockets, and should it fail it will have cost you but little.

Mr. WM. W. GILMER, of Albemarle county, Va., I think, subsoiled all his corn ground, some 75 acres, and while fields in the same vicinity were parched up, and the corn promised scarcely half a crop, his gave evidence of plenty of rain, and on the 1st inst. varied in height from 12 to 17 feet.

On my way from Virginia I passed through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. That portion of Maryland through which my road lay is uninviting, being rocky, hilly, and uncultivated—but this gave no evidence of the quality of Maryland lands. Along the main roads, or on the land immediately upon the roads, there appears to be less interest taken than upon the rear lands.

After crossing the Susquehanna, the appearance of the country is more inviting; buildings are better—farms cultivated with more care—and thus the traveller bound for New York is cheered on his lonely journey by a gradation of improvement as he advances toward New York until he enters New Jersey, where, in my belief, farming is as systematically and profitably conducted as in any other State. New York farmers may boast of their rich, alluvial soils; their navigable streams, internal improvements, markets, &c., yet in point of skill in making lands produce, they are not in advance of the New Jersey farmers.

I am home again. You can scarcely imagine the difference of temperature, or the effect these pure breezes have upon my physical organization, which has been somewhat affected by a Southern sun.

Matters and things here appear about as they did when I last addressed you from this place.

You would naturally conclude that by this time I had been satisfied with traveling. Indeed I have; and yet a notice, I learn, has gone out that I am to spend a portion of the coming year in Virginia and North Carolina. I know not where I would rather go. I anticipate the pleasure of a visit to your city, where I hope to add to my list of valuable acquaintances.

I would bespeak the influence of your journal and all others that take any interest in matters of agriculture, that I may succeed in my mission, and be far wiser, as a farmer, at my return North, than I am now.

Yours respectfully,

A. SHERMAN.

In a vault immediately under the altar in the beautiful church at Hythe, Kent, Eng., is an immense pile of human bones and skulls, which measures twenty-seven feet in length, six feet in breadth, and seven in height. They are absurdly said to be the remains of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle near that place. A party of ladies and gentleman visiting this strange collection lately discovered that a robin red-breast, having found admission through the old wall, had built her nest in one of the skulls.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him. She replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as he was worth, whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

"Will you open the services?" asked a deacon of an oysterman who was dozing near the altar. "No," said he half waking, "I've no knife."

Mr. Cobb's Reply to the Mason Committee.

ATHENS, Aug. 12th 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I did not receive your letter until my return from the lower part of the State, about the first of the present month, and have therefore replied to it at an earlier day.

As I have received communications from other parts of the State, on the same and kindred subjects, I have determined in this reply, to consider the questions involved at some length, as I desire that it may be considered as responsive to the various communications to which I have referred.

Your letter propounds the two following interrogatories:

1st. "Do you believe that a State by virtue of her sovereignty, has the right peaceably to secede from the Union, or is it your opinion, that the general government has the Constitutional authority to coerce her to remain in the Union? And should a call be made upon the militia to aid in attempting to coerce a seceding State, would you, if in the Executive office, obey such requisition?

2d. "Do you believe that the late acts of Congress, termed the "Compromise," were constitutional, just and equitable?"

* * * * * *

Your first interrogatory, directs my attention to the question of secession and you have put the issue upon the right of a State to secede from the Union without just cause. As this right is claimed by many as a constitutional right and by all of those who advocate it in its modern acceptation, as consistent with constitutional obligations, I shall consider it at some length in reference to its constitutional bearings.

When asked to concede the right of a State to secede at pleasure from the Union, with or without just cause, we are called upon to admit that the framers of the constitution did that which was never done by any other people, possessed of their good sense and intelligence—that is *to provide in the very organization of the government for its own dissolution*. It seems to me, that such a course would not only have been an anomalous proceeding—but wholy inconsistent with the wisdom, and sound judgment which marked the deliberations of those wise and good men, who framed our Federal Government.—While I freely admitted that such an opinion is entertained by many, for whose judgment I entertain the highest respect, I have no hesitation in declaring that the convictions of my own judgment are well settled, that no such principle was contemplated in the adoption of our constitution. If it was the purpose of the framers of the constitution, to subject the perpetuity of the Union to the will, and indeed, I may add, the caprice of each State, it is a most remarkable fact, that a principle of such vast importance, involving the very existence of the republic, should have been left an open question, to be decided by inferences and metaphysical deductions of the most complicated character.

When one rises from a careful study of the constitution of the United States, he feels impressed with its wonderful adaptation to the wants and interests of this growing people. Not only does he find wise and judicious provisions and guarrantees for the state of the country, as it then existed, but with prophetic wisdom its framers seem to have penetrated the future accommodating the government to the necessities and requirements of its present increased population and extended resources. I am not prepared to admit that the men who exhibited so much care and foresight in reference to all the various parts of this complicated machine—would have left to vague conjecture the existence of the important and vital power now claimed for each State, of dissolving at pleasure, the Union which had cost them and their compatriots so much toil, and labor and anxiety. If they had intended to provide for the destruction of that noble structure, which they were then erecting with all the care and wisdom of able Statesmen and devoted patriots, by such simple and obvious means, as the withdrawal of any State from the confederacy—they would have manifested their intention by some plain and palpable provision of the constitution. Such a course would have been characteristic of the honest practical and enlightened statesmen of the convention. Their failure to do so carries the strongest conviction to my mind, that no such principle was recognized by them. In connection with this view of the subject, the inquiry forces itself upon our minds, if each state reserved the right to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, why was there so much difficulty encountered by the friends of the constitution in obtaining its ratification by the different States? There were few, if any, who were opposed to the formation of the Union, after the constitution had been submitted to the States for ratification, provided they could engraft certain amendments upon it. The policy of adopting the constitution on condition, that these amendments should be acceded to, was urged with great earnestness in the convention, and among the people of several of the States, but it was finally abandoned on the ground that it would be a conditional ratification, and therefore inadmissable. On this point I must refer to the opinion expressed by Mr. Madison, who has been called "*farther of the constitution*," and to whose exposition of that sacred instrument the republican party have been accustomed to look with such implicit confidence. Mr. Madison says:

"My opinion is, that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the constitution within a certain time, is a *conditional* ratification; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union; and consequently, that she would not be received on that plan. Compacts must be reciprocal; that principle would not in such a case be preserved. *The constitution requires an adoption in toto and* FOREVER."

If the right was reserved to each State to withdraw, it would have been an act of supererogation on the part of New York or any other State, to declare in advanced, that she would withdraw or secede, if the amendments she proposed to the constitution were not adopted. If the right existed, it could be exercised as well without as with the condition annexed to her ratification of the constitution, and the assertion of it would have been a useless interpolation and a nullity. It was not so regarded however, at the time, by those who had been active participants in the framing of the constitution. Mr. Madison considered the reservation of a right to withdraw from the Union as a "condition that would vitiate the ratification." He says further in writing to Mr. Hamilton on this subject: "*The idea of reserving a right to withdraw* was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself *abandoned* as worse than a rejection."

If the opinion of Mr. Madison, which I have here referred to be well founded, it puts an end to this controversy. There can be no doubt about the fact, that he did not recognize the right of each State to secede from the Union at her own pleasure. In addition to the facts which I have just considered, there is a strong illustration of the opinion that prevailed among the framers of the constitution on this subject, in the action of the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island. These States refused to come into the Union for sometime after the ratification of the constitution. They were not opposed to the formation of the Fedaral Union, but like some of the other States, they were unwilling to adopt the constitution as it then stood. If it had been a recognized undoubted principle that each State was bound to remain in the Union, only so long as it suited its own convenience, no one doubts that these States, instead of witholding their assent to the constitution, after it had been adopted by the requisite number, would have come at once into the Union, with the intention of immediately withdrawing from it, upon the refusal of the other States to adopt such amendments as they desired, but regarding the effect of their ratification of the constitution in an entirely different light, from the secessionist of the present day, they adopted quite a different policy. So far as we can gather light and information from the opinions and actions of the men who framed and adopted that constitution, it all goes to strengthen and confirm the conviction I have already expressed against the existence of any such right.

The political history of the country from the time of the declaration of independence to the adoption of the constitution, is confirmatory of the correctness of the opinion I have expressed. In the original articles of confederation, it is more than once declared that the object was to form a perpetual Union. Those articles of confederation were found too weak, and inefficient, to carry out the great purposes of the people in the establishment of a general government, and hence it was, that in its own language, the present constitution was adopted for the purpose of forming "A MORE PERFECT UNION." It would be a reflection, both upon the integrity and the wisdom of the framers of the constitution to say, that they abandoned "*a perpetual Union*" to form A MORE PERFECT ONE, and in doing so, adopted a temporary, conditional Union. Such, however, is the construction placed by the secessionist upon the action of those great and good men, to whose energy, wisdom and patriotism, we are indebted for our present noble and glorious Union.

The policy of our government, during its whole existence, looks to the continuance and perpetuity of the Union. Its temporary and conditional existence is nowhere impressed either upon its domestic or foreign policy. It has for more than half a century pursued the even tenor of its way, growing in strength and increasing in usefulness, taking deeper and deeper hold upon the hearts and affections of the people; illustrating the great American principle of free government, and reflecting upon its inspired founders the highest and brightest honor. Whilst I do not propose to illustrate these views by a detailed review of the action of the government, I cannot forbear to refer to one portion of our history, which is strongly corroborative of the correctness of the position I have assumed. When the people of the United States determined upon the purchase of the Louisiana territory, and effected that desirable object at the cost of a considerable amount of money, and by the exercise of a questionable constitutional power, it will not be said that they did so for the benefit of those who then inhabited the country, nor indeed for those who might subsequently remove there.—They were prompted to the acquisition of that vast and valuable territory by considerations of public policy, affecting their interests and welfare as citizens of the various States of the Union. The commercial and military advantages to the United States, from the possession of that country, were so great and important that its acquisition was considered almost an act of self-protection. Will it now be said that the people of Louisiana possess the right to deprive the remaining States of the Union of all the interests and advantages which they have bought and paid for, out of their own treasury, by withdrawing or seceding from the Union at will?

Louisiana is as free, sovereign, and independent as any other State of the Union, and if this right exist in any one State, it exists in all, without reference to the mode by which the territory was acquired, out of which the State is formed. I apprehend that the people of the United States did not for a moment entertain the idea that, in admitting Louisiana into the Union, they had thus periled all the advantages of that important acquisition, by placing it in the power of a single State to deprive the Union of commercial and military advantages and resources, of inestimable value, purchased by the joint treasure of all the States, and now held by them as beyond the reach of any price or consideration that could be offered in exchange for them. These remarks apply with equal force to all the territorial acquisitions made by the United States, where States have been or may hereafter be formed and admitted into the Union, and the same principle might be forcibly illustrated by reference to the action of the government on subjects of a kindred character, but it cannot be necessary, and I will not extend this view to any greater length.

When the right of a State to secede from the Union at will is conceded, we have put the existence of the government at the disposal of each State in the Union. The withdrawal of one is a dissolution of the compact which holds the States together; it is no longer the Union that the constitution formed, and the remaining States are absolved from all moral obligation to abide longer by their compact. I say moral obligation, because the argument of the secessionists denies the existence of any binding legal obligation. By admitting the doctrine of the secessionists, we are brought to the conclusion that our Federal Government, the pride and boast of every American patriot, the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, is nothing more than a voluntary association—temporary in its character, weak and imbecile in the exercise of its powers, incapable of self-preservation, claiming from its citizens allegiance, and demanding annual tribute from their treasure—and yet, destitute of the power of protecting their rights, of preserving their liberties. If this be the true theory of our government, what is the constitution of the United States that we should estimate it so highly? Where is its binding force that we should hold to its provisions with such unyielding tenacity? Individuals cannot violate their compacts, or set aside at pleasure their mutual obligations, without the assent of the other parties. Nations cannot recklessly disregard their treaty stipulations, without incurring the consequences of violated faith. But our constitution, the revered monument of the revolutionary patriotism and wisdom which we have been taught to regard with reverential feeling, is doomed to fall below the standard of national treaties and individual contracts. It has formed a Union founded upon mutual sacrifices and concessions—made by the several component parts for the greater benefits to be derived by each, from the combined co-operation of all—and now we are told that there is no obligation to observe that Union, beyond the pleasure of the parties to it—and that the constitution can be annulled by the act of any State in the confederacy.

I do not so understand our government; I feel that I owe my allegiance to a government possessed of more vitality and strength than that which is drawn from a voluntary obedience to its laws. I hold that no government is entitled to any allegiance that does not pass wise and just laws, and does not possess the power to enforce and execute them.

I am fully aware of the fact that the effort is now being made to render the denial of the right of a State to dissolve the Union, odious in the public estimation, by presenting to the public mind, in connection with it, a frightful picture of an armed soldiery and military despotism. I have no fears of the judgment that our enlightened countrymen will pass on this controversy—and surely I could not complain of any consequence that should result from my avowal of doctrines which I have imbibed from the teachings of Mr. Madison, Gen. Jackson, Judge Crawford, and their republican associates. It does not follow, however, as a necessary consequence of the principles which I have laid down, that military coercion is to be used against a State that may attempt the exercise of this revolutionary right.

Whilst I deny the right of a State to secede, and thus dissolve the Union, I would not attempt by the strong arm of military power to bring her citizens back to their allegiance, unless compelled to do so in defence of the rights and interests of the remaining States of the Union. We should not recognise her separate independence, nor could we allow our own interests to be periled by sanctioning any foreign government. In our desire to inflict no injury upon a wandering sister, we should not forget the duty which the government owes to those who remain firm and true to their allegiance, and whose claims upon its protection and support should not be lightly regarded. The laws of self-protection would require at the hands of the government that due regard should be had for the protection of the rights and interests of the other States, and to that demand it would be bound to respond. If one of the States in a mad hour attempt to secede from the Union, and the kind and indulgent policy which I have indicated should be resorted to, I have no doubt that in a very short time such State would feel it to be both her duty and interest to retrace her wandering steps, and return to the embraces of the sisterhood. This opinion is founded upon the high estimate which I place upon the value of the Union to each and all of the States that compose it. It would require the experience of only a short absence to teach the wanderer the benefits and advantages from which she had voluntarily exiled herself.

Such are the general views which I entertain on this subject, and I have freely expressed them. I have discussed it as a mere abstract question, and in that light I regard it. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the true friends of the Union on the abstract question of the right of secession, I apprehend that when it assumes a practical shape there would be slight shades of difference as to the policy and effect of our action. There are many who hold to the doctrine of the right of a State to secede from the Union, with whom we do not differ practically. They grant the abstract right of secession, but claim for the remaining States the right to protect themselves from any injurious consequences that might flow from the exercise of that abstract right by the seceding State. It is only necessary to state the two propositions to show that, in the end, the practical operation of their principle would lead to the same results that I would reach by the same enforcement of the doctrines which I have avowed. Our difference is theoretical, and therefore constitutes no impediment in the way of our cordial cooperation.

We hold that all just and wise laws should be enforced and executed, whilst we are prepared to oppose acts of injustice and oppression by all the means in our power, and to the rupture of every tie that binds us to any government, however wisely and honestly administered, can be maintained in the absence of binding obligations on its citizens to obey its laws and power to enforce their execution on repugnant parties. Hence I cannot consent to the doctrine that the government is destitute of these powers essential to its vitality and existence. The claim which I have urged in behalf of the Federal Government cannot be abandoned without endangering the whole frame work of our admirable system—nor is there any serious danger to be apprehended from its improper exercise. Its true strength, based upon the existence of these powers, is to be found in the justice and wisdom of its legislation; these are the true and only safe avenues to the hearts and affections of the people, wherein are found the strong pillars of support to a free government. I do not entertain the idea, for a moment, that our government can be maintained by the strong arm of military power, when it ceases to bestow the blessings upon the people for which it was formed. Whenever it becomes the instrument of wrong and oppression to any portion of the people, by unjust laws and degrading legislation, it will cease to be the Union formed by our revolutionary fathers, and possessing no further claims upon our allegiance and support, should that period ever unfortunately arrive, we will not fail to prove ourselves as true to the principles of liberty and equal rights as our honored and venerated fathers; nor will we stop to look to the provisions of a violated constitution for the mode or measure for the redress of our grievances.

I have so far considered the question in reference to the doctrine of the constitutional right of a State to secede without just cause, at her own will and pleasure, and I think I have shown that it is unsupported either by principle or authority. On the other hand, I admit the right of a State to secede for just cause, to be determined by herself. Being a party to the compact, which the constitution forms, she has the right, which all other parties to a compact possess, to determine for herself when, where and how, the provisions of that compact have been violated. It is equally clear that the other parties to the compact possess a corresponding right to judge for themselves, and there being no common arbiter to decide between them, each must depend for the justification of their course upon the justice of their cause, the correctness of their judgment, and their power and ability to maintain their decision.

The right of a State to secede in case of oppression, or "a gross and palpable violation" of her constitutional rights, as derived from the reserved sovereignty of the State, I am prepared to recognize.—In such case, each State, in the language of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-'99 is to be the judge, not only of the "infractions," but "the mode and measure of redress." It is the just right of the people to change their form of government when, in their opinion it has become tyranical, in a mode not provided for in the constitution and is therefore revolutionary in its character, and depends for its maintenance upon the stout hearts and strong arms of a free people.

In connection with this branch of the subject, a question arises, which, in the opinion of some, is of considerable importance. It is, whether or not the citizens of a State thus resuming her sovereign powers would be liable to the charge of treason in conforming to the requirements of their State government. I refer to this particularly only in consideration of the importance attached to it by others.—From what I have said, it will clearly appear that I hold that they would not be. In my opinion, no man commits treason who acts in obedience to the laws and authorities of a regular organized government, such as we recognize our State governments to be.

But there is a question, gentlemen, involved in your interrogatories, which rises in magnitude far above any which I have yet considered. It involves the important inquiry, whether in the event of a State seceding from the Union, and the Executive of the United States making a requisition for troops to coerce her back, I, if elected Governor of Georgia, would obey that requisition. This question may become a practical one—I sincerely trust and hope it never will. Under the existing laws of the United States, the President has no power to order out the militia to coerce a seceding State. Neither the Act of 1795 nor the Act of 1807 would apply in such an emergency. Those Acts apply to cases where individuals, acting without the authority of any State government, resist by force, the laws of the United States—to riots and insurrections—to such cases as we were apprehensive a few months since might be manifested in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law in portions of the Northern States. That this is the true construction to be placed upon these Acts, will be apparent from the conduct of Gen. Jackson in a former period of our history, when the State of South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union. He then found it necessary to invoke the aid of additional legislation by Congress. His appeal to the then Congress resulted in the passage of the law familiarly known as "the Force Bill;" but that Act being temporary in its object and character, has lost all of its vitality, and long since ceased to be of force, having expired by its own limitation.

In the contingency involved in your question, it would be necessary that the President, if his views of right and policy led him to coercion, should ask of Congress additional legislation, and it would be for them to determine whether or not they would grant it. If a State should secede, and the President should recommend to Congress such legislation and Congress should grant it, then your question would become practical, and I am prepared to answer it fully, freely, and frankly. It would be the most fearful issue that ever the people of this country have been called on to decide since the days of the revolution—so momentous, so vital to the interests of the people of Georgia, that I should feel bound to ascertain the will of that people before I acted.—I should endeavor to be the *Executive of the will of the people of Georgia*. To ascertain that will, I should convene the Legislature of the State, and recommend to them to call a convention of the people, and it would be for that convention, representing the people upon that naked issue, to determine whether Georgia would go out of the Union, and ally herself and peril her destinies with the seceding State, or whether she would remain in the Union and abide the fortunes of her other sisters. And as Georgia spoke, so would I endeavor, if her Executive, to give power and effect to her voice.

But if a collision of arms between the States composing our glorious confederacy should ever come, it requires no prophet to predict the result. The Union would fall beneath the weight of revolution and blood, and fall, I fear to rise no more. It was formed in the hearts of the American people—it can only be preserved in their hearts. When any very large portion of its inhabitants look upon it as *oppressing and degrading* them—when they cease to revere it as the legacy of Washington and the inheritance of the blood of the revolution, its vitality will be gone, and empty parchments, though aided by military force, can never hold it together. Hence, we see the abolitionists of the North denouncing it as "a covenant with hell," and hence we hear the disunionists of the South inflaming the hearts of the people against it, announcing that they have been degraded and oppressed by it, and preparing eventually to overthrow it. They are wise men, they understand the workings of the human heart, and they well know that when the heart feels that wrong, indignity and insult have been heaped upon a man, unless he be indeed a craven spirit, a blow will follow. Prepare the hearts of the people to hate the Union of their fathers, and the battle is won—they are ready to fight against it. Hence, believing as I do, that the late compromise is such, in the language of the Georgia Platform, "as she can in honor abide by," I have used every effort in my power to stay this ceaseless and ruinous agitation North and South, and to keep the constitution and the Union where our fathers erected them—firmly on the foundation of the people's hearts.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't

HOWEL COBB.

Messrs. John Rutherford, N. Bass., R. A. L. Atkinson, and others.

An Interesting Story.

"Shon, mine shon," said a worthy German father to his hopeful heir, of ten years, whom he had overheard using profane language. "Shon, mine shon! come here, and I fill tell you a little stories. Now, mine shon, shall it be a drue shtory or a makes believe?"

"Oh, a true story, of course!" answered John.

"Ferry fell den. Tere vas vonce a good nice oldt shentleman, shoost like me, andt he had a tirty little poy, shoost like you—andt von day he heard him him shwearing, like a young fillain as he was. So he went to the *winkle*, (corner,) and dook out a cowhides, shoost as I am tieing now, and he dook ter tirty little plackgaard by the collar, dis way you see, and volloped him *shoost so!* And den, mine tear Shon, he bell his ears dis vay, and shmack his face dat way, and dells im to go mitout stopped shoost you vill to dis efening."

A FACT.—An evangelical old lady hearing her son slip out an oath on Sunday, exclaimed, "My dear, what are you about? What do you think of the law and the prophets?"

"What do I think of them?" said he, "why I think the law pockets the profits most infernally."

"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of four years of age, while sitting in a parlor where a large company were assembled, "do you know me?" "Yes, sir, I think I do." "Who am I, then, let me hear?" "You are the man what kissed sister Jane last night in the parlor." Jane fainted."

For Rent.

FOR RENT.

THE undersigned has several good Stores, Warehouses, and Offices on Nutt's wharf, North Water St., which he will rent low, and fit up to suit good and permanent occupants.

ALSO, the fine large and new Wharf adjoining the above, foot of Mulberry Street. H. NUTT.

August 29, 1851 51-tlO

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House in good order, together with all necessary outhouses, with an excellent well of water in the yard. It is situated on the corner of McRae and Chesnut Streets, in the Northeast part of the town, known as NEWTOWN. Possession given on the first of October. For further particulars, apply to

Aug. 29, 1851—51-tf] B. BAXTER.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut-street, lately occupied by Mrs. POTTS. Persons wishing to rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence.

Aug. 22, 1851—50-tlOuoo] D. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

THE unexpired lease of my ROCK SPRING BAR ROOM is for sale. If not sold, it will be rented from the first of October next.

FOR RENT—A dwelling-house suitable for two small families, situated on the corner of Queen and Ann streets, in the southeastern part of the town; also, a small Dwelling in Oregon, in the northeast part of the town, are for rent for one year from the first of next October. Apply to

Aug. 1 [47-tf] DAVID THALLY,
at the Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

HOUSES TO RENT.

CAPT. G. POTTER having given me the Agency for renting his houses in Wilmington, all persons who wish to secure a place early, may do so by calling on the subscriber.

I offer the following for rent from the 1st day of October next, to October 1st, 1852, viz: 1 large and comfortable 3 story brick tenement on Toomer's Alley, with Bakery and Store attached.

One dwelling on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, 2 stories high, with store in the basement. One Store house adjoining the above. The Risley House on the corner of 4th Street. The House and Lot adjoining, on Boundary St.—Also a number of desirable Cottages in the neighborhood of the Dry Pond. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Aug. 8, 1851 48-tf

Schools.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE subscriber will open School again in Wilmington, corner of Third and Orange Streets, on the first day of October. His course of instruction is that recommended by the President and Faculty of our own University, but boys taught by him have been received into various Colleges, *and always in full standing.*

Those not intending to give their sons and wards a College education, may, in his School, have them thoroughly instructed in all the common English branches, and well prepared to enter comfortably upon any business.

A complete theory and much of the practice of Book-keeping, *by single and double entry*, will be taught in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. This will be without extra charge to regular scholars, but irregulars will be charged $5 per session.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $15 per session of five months. Incidental expenses, 50 cents. GEO. W. GUESS.

August 22, 1851 50-6t

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Academy will open on Monday, the 15th of September.

Rates of tuition, per session of five months.

Lower branches of English	$8 00
Higher branches of English	12 00
Latin and Greek	18 00

Convenient boarding can be had in respectable families at from $5 to $6 per month.

The services of T. J. Whitaker, a very competent and popular Teacher, will be continued in the School as Assistant. All students intending to enter during the session, are desired to be present at the opening of the same. Those who may enter any time before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session. No deduction of charges made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

August 15, 1851 L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. 49-tf*

TEACHER WANTED.

A liberal salary will be given to any gentleman who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy,) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Mixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
President of Board of Trustees.

Topsail, August 1, 1851 48-tlo

Raleigh Standard and Richmond Christian Advocate copy once a week till first October, unless ordered out sooner, and send bills to this office.

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

July 5, 1851 43-tlO

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-tlO

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE.

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octave volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel; one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Cleans, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

COFFEE and Sugar.—20 bags Laguyra Coffee; 20 bbls. Sugar. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

JUST Opening at the Hardware Store.—The most beautiful assortment of fine Pocket Cutlery, ever brought to this part of the country. J. M. ROBINSON.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THE good will, Furniture and fixtures of the long established and well known Commercial Hotel.

The purchaser can commence operations without any outlay whatever, as everything requisite for a boarding house is at hand, and in first rate order; and its reputation is such as, if continued, will at all times insure a sufficient number of permanent and transient boarders. The above will be sold on a credit of six months for a note with good security. The Hotel can also be rented on favorable terms. Apply to

Aug. 8—[48-tf] Mrs. SUSAN BEACH.

NOTICE—OVER 1000 ACRES of LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing West, offers for sale all his possession of Land, situated in Columbus county, N. C., being over 1000 acres good Turpentine and Farming Land, containing several tracts, mostly adjoining the tract whereon I live, containing a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. On the lands, about 25,000 Turpentine boxes, 1, 2, and 3 years old, situated on White Hall road leading from Whiteville, about 12 miles west of White Hall. The above lands are convenient to accommodate several families. My stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will be sold if required. All information respecting the above lands will be given by applying on the premises to the subscriber. NATHAN RAY.

Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving out of Town, will sell his House and Lot where he now resides, situated on Front street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Everitt. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber, or to Messrs. DeRosset & Brown.

Possession will be given on 1st of October, or sooner if required. WM. H. DUDLEY.

August 8 48-1m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at Fair Bluff, four Town Lots, the most choice Lots of the place, with a Toll Bridge attached. Persons wishing to purchase such property, will do well to call and examine, as I will give a great bargain in the above property.

Terms for payment will be made very favorable.

R. M. POWELL.

Aug. 8th, 1851 48-6t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:

1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.

400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,

A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road. A desirable site for a country store.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to

U. W. ROURK.

Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51. 47-tf

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres**, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being suf